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Department of Public Health,

The Guildhall, Cambridge.

May, 1954.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Cambridge.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The health of the City was good in 1953 on the whole. The epidemic of measles, which began in the latter part of 1952, continued until the end of April, but this was no more than the normal periodic visitation of the disease. Despite the number of children affected, there were no deaths.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Regional Hospital Board affords facilities for X-ray examination of many groups of people, such as employees of large firms and children attending school. I have felt, however, that housewives and others who are not members of an organised group do not benefit from this valuable service. During the late summer arrangements were made to offer X-ray examination to these "unorganised" people, and about 5,000 took advantage of the scheme. I should like to record my indebtedness to Dr. Smith, the director of the unit, for her co-operation in this and in many previous instances.

An important development in the school health service was the inauguration of a special Cerebral Palsy Unit at the Open Air School Previously, children suffering from this group of complaints had to be sent away to residential institutions. This was expensive (costing from £300 to £400 a year for each child) and vacancies in institutions were very hard to come by. Moreover, admission to a residential institution took the already handicapped child still further away from normal life in the family and at school.

Our Unit only came into operation in October, and so it is too early to speak of results in individual cases. It is possible to say, however, that the children seem happy and have the advantage of associating with others who do not suffer from the same handicap, while their parents are, in many cases, coming regularly to the school to help the physiotherapist in the treatment of their own children to learn from the school how best to help the child at home.

The unit consists of a classroom and adjoining treatment room, and the staff engaged upon this work are the teacher and the physiotherapist. The only additional cost is the salary of the physiotherapist and a little equipment. This provision for fourteen children only costs about the same, each year, as keeping one child away at a residential home.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

CYRIL G. EASTWOOD,

Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer.

COMMITTEES AND STAFF.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (1953–54).

The Mayor, Councillor Amey (*Vice-Chairman*).

Chairman : Councillor C. E. Ridgeon.

Members : Aldermen Halnan and Mrs. Rackham, Councillors Bailey, Bowles, Cherry, Balfour Gourlay, Hardesty, Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. Traylen.

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION (1953–54)

The Mayor.

Chairman : Alderman G. F. Hickson, M.A.

Alderman Nobbs.
Alderman Mrs. Rackham.
Alderman Spalding.
Alderman Wilding (*Vice-Chairman*).
Councillor Lady Bragg.
Councillor Balfour Gourlay.
Councillor Mrs. Henn.
Councillor Mallett.
Councillor Mole.
Councillor Points.
Councillor C. E. Ridgeon.
Councillor Salter.
Councillor Symonds.
Councillor The Rev. P. Gardner-Smith.
Mrs. H. A. Adrian.
The Rev. G. Dolman.
Dr. R. F. Rattray.
Mrs. J. Salter.
Miss A. H. Skillicorn.

Representing the Local Education Authority :

County Alderman Mrs. Parsons.
County Councillor Burkitt.
County Councillor Jeeps.

Welfare Committee.

Chairman : Alderman Wilding.

The Mayor.
Alderman Hickson.
Alderman Mrs. Rackham.
Councillor Balfour Gourlay.
Councillor Mrs. Henn
Councillor Mallett.
Councillor Mole.
Councillor Symonds.
County Alderman Mrs. Parsons.
Mrs. H. A. Adrian.
Miss E. A. Lennard.
Mrs. J. Salter.

Care Committee.

Chairman : Miss E. A. Lennard.

Councillor Amey.
Councillor Balfour Gourlay.
Councillor Mole.
Councillor Points.
Councillor Symonds.
Mrs. E. Blackman.
Miss M. H. Catley.
Mrs. R. M. Rootham.
Mrs. J. Salter.

Open Air School Committee.

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. Rackham.

Alderman Nobbs.
Alderman Wilding.
Councillor Balfour Gourlay.
Councillor Symonds.
Mrs. H. A. Adrian.
Mrs. E. Blackman.
Miss M. H. Catley.
Miss E. A. Lennard.
Mrs. R. M. Rootham.

CITY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE (1953–54).

(*A Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee.*)

The Mayor.

Representatives of the City Council :

Chairman : Lady Bragg,* Alderman Wilding, Councillors Cherry, Mrs. Clarke, Collins, Mrs. Henn*, Mallett* (*Vice-Chairman*), and Mrs. Thomson.

Representatives of Cambridge County Council :

Aldermen Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Rackham, and Councillor Mrs. Hepher.

Co-opted Members : Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. Patterson and Dr. M. Read.

STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :

Cyril G. Eastwood, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Margaret C. K. Patterson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.O.

*From October 22nd, 1953, Councillor Mallett was *Chairman* and Councillor Mrs. Henn *Vice-Chairman* consequent upon the resignation of Lady Bragg from the City Council.

Assistant Medical Officers:

HILDE P. BRODA, M.D. (*School Health*).

DOROTHY DAVEY, M.B. (*School Health*), (*part time*).

ISOBEL M. S. NICHOLLS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (*Welfare*).

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Senior Sampling Officer:

D. W. BOTTOM.[1] [2]

District Sanitary Inspectors:

A. PERRINS.[1] [2]

T. A. TEAL.[1] [2]

L. G. OWEN.[1] [2] [3]

H. C. ORMEROD.[1] [2] [3] [4]

K. ARNDELL.[1] (*Assistant Inspector*).

[1] Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.
[2] Meat and Foods Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
[3] Certificate in Sanitary Science of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
[4] Certificate in Smoke Inspection of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Matrons:

Home Nursing Service:	Miss J. Y. CHALMERS.[5] [6]
Sedley Nursery:	Miss R. BUXTON[5] (until 31/7/53).
	Mrs. E. E. CALLOW[5] [7] (from 4/8/53).
Young Street Nursery:	Mrs. E. E. CALLOW[5] [7] (until 3/8/53).
	Mrs. M. THOMAS[5] (from 4/8/53).

[5] State Registered Nurse.
[6] State Certified Midwife.
[7] Registered Sick Children's Nurse.

Nursing Staff, etc.:

Health Visitors and School Nurses	11
Municipal Midwives	3
District Nurses	10
Physiotherapists	1
Nursery Nurses and assistants	11

Chief Clerk:

J. Lambert (until 31/7/53).

R. J. Mitton, M.R.I.P.H.H. (from 31/8/53).

Other Staff:

Clerical	11
Sanitary	4
Domestic	10

ASSOCIATED STAFF.

Medical and Dental:

Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon: G. F. Wright, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.O.M.S

Part-time Orthoptist: Miss L. Billinghurst, D.B.O.

Principal Dental Officer: W. Baird Grandison, F.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.).

Dental Officers: Miss M. E. C. Page, L.D.S.

E. Burn, L.D.S.

P. Jones, L.D.S.

Mrs. W. Jones, L.D.S.

R. Alsop, L.D.S.

Mrs. J. M. Pountain, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glasgow).

Dental Attendants: Five.

Child Guidance, etc.:

Director	H. Banister, Ph.D. (part-time).
Other Professional	5 (3 part-time).
Speech Therapists	3
Clerical	2 (1 part-time).

ACTS AND BYELAWS.

1. *Local Acts (or parts thereof) in force in the City:—*

Cambridge Improvement Act, 1790.
Cambridge Improvement Act, 1794.
Cambridge Corporation Act, 1850.
River Cam Navigation Act, 1851.
Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Act, 1853.
Cambridge University and Town Waterworks (Capital) Act, 1855.
The Cambridge Award Act, 1856.
Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Act, 1866.
Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Act, 1871.
Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Act, 1886.
Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 15) Act, 1889.
Cambridge University and Corporation Act, 1894.
Canal Tolls and Charges, No. 8 (River Cam, etc.) Order Confirmation Act, 1894.
Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Act, 1910.
Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Act, 1912.
Ministry of Health, Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8) Act, 1922.
Cambridge Corporation Act, 1922.
River Cam Conservancy Act, 1922.
Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 9) Act, 1928.
Ministry of Health, Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8) Act, 1929.
Cambridge Corporation Act, 1932.

2. *Acts which have been adopted in the City:—*

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts II, III and IV).
The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
The Public Libraries Acts.
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Parts II and VI with certain adaptations, and Sections 80, 81, 84, 85 and 86 of Part VII).
The Public Health Act, 1925 (Sections 13–32, 35–44, and 51–55).

3. *Byelaws in force in the City include the following:—*

Noise in Markets and Streets, 1849.
Commons, 1851, 1880.
Good Rule and Government, 1900, 1906, 1920, 1922, 1915, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1953.
Street Collections, 1917. (Regulations).
Luggage and Light Porters, 1920.
New Streets, 1926, 1932.
Pleasure Grounds, 1929.
Houses Let in Lodgings, 1934.
Land Drainage, 1934.
Common Lodging Houses, 1935.
Employment of Children, 1935, 1936.
City Cemetery, 1936.
Buildings, 1953.
Handling and Wrapping of Food, 1950.
Hackney Carriages, 1952.
Conservancy of River Cam, 1924, 1949.
Slaughter-houses, 1935.
Lion Yard and New Square Car Parks, 1952.
Drummer Street Bus Station and Parking Places in Streets (1952).

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1953.

Area (acres)	10,057
Population Census, 1951	81,463
Registrar-General's estimate at June 30th, 1953	90,910
Number of persons per acre	9
Number of Inhabited Houses	24,500
Average number of persons per house ...	3.7
Estimated Rateable Value	£768,114
Estimated Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£2,975

Marriages.

Number of Marriages	Total 608
Marriage rate (number of persons marrying per 1,000 population)	13.3

Births.

Live Births { Legitimate 1,234 (646 males, 588 females) / Illegitimate 80 (37 males, 43 females) }	Total 1,314
Birth rate (number of births per 1,000 population)	14.4
Birth rate corrected by comparability factor (1.04)	14.9*
Still Births { Legitimate 22 (8 males, 14 females) / Illegitimate 3 (1 male, 2 females) }	Total 25
Still Birth rate (number of still births per 1,000 total births)	18.6

Deaths.

442 males, 445 females	Total 887
Death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 population) ...	9.7
Death rate corrected by comparability factor (0.98) ...	9.5*

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth.

From sepsis	—
From other causes	—

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants under 1 year { Legitimate ... 31 / Illegitimate ... — }	Total 31
Infant mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	23.5

Neonatal Mortality.

Deaths of infants in first 4 weeks of life { Legitimate 21 / Illegitimate — }	Total 21
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths in first 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	15.9

*The comparability factor is explained in the section upon Vital and Mortal Statistics (p. 15).

I. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Topography.—The City is situated in latitude 52° 12′ N. and longitude 0° 7′ E., about fifty miles north of London, on the midland side of East Anglia and in the southern part of the Fen District. The City is shaped like a very rough rectangle, about five miles from north to south and four miles from east to west. It is very low lying, the greater part being between 25 and 50 feet above sea level. In three places (near the railway station, at Trumpington and near Madingley) the ground rises above 50 feet and, on the boundary near to Girton, somewhat exceeds 75 feet. The only really high ground within the City boundary is at what may be termed the south eastern " corner " where, at the beginning of the Roman road and exactly on the city boundary, a height of 225 feet is reached.

The City stands upon clay but this is overlain by gravel in a broad belt extending roughly from south-west to north-east. Through the middle, along this line, flows the River Cam which is the main means of drainage of the City. The river enters the City at the south-west, close to the 25 foot contour and leaves at the north-eastern extremity where the boundary is a little below 25 feet. The water is analysed periodically.

Climate.—As part of Great Britain, Cambridge shares in the insular climate but, since it is in a comparatively flat part of the country and facing the continent, it also shares to some extent in the Continental type of climate and falls somewhere between the truly insular and the truly continental. The prevailing winds come from the south-west and the rainfall is low relative to the rest of the country. There is an average of about 22 inches a year, with the greatest fall in October as a rule, and the least rain in February, although the actual number of rainy days is about the same in each of these extreme months.

The hours of sunshine amount to almost 7 per day in the middle of June and fall to less than 2 per day in December, averaging somewhat over 4 for the whole year. The relative humidity is, on the average, about 80, being at a maximum in December and January and a minimum about June.

The following list summarises the principal meteorologica observations of 1953 :—

Rainfall :

Total	... 18.54	inches.
Number of days with rain	... 137	
Days with 0.04 inches or more	... 98	
Days with less than 0.04 inches	... 38	
Heaviest fall in 24 hours ...	... 1.13	inches (August 19th).

Temperature :

Highest temperature in screen ...	91° F. (August 12th).
Lowest temperature in screen ...	21° F. (Feb. 7th–8th).
Lowest grass temperature... ...	13° F. (March 16th).
Number of frosts (*i.e.*, 32° F. and below) in screen	42
Number of ground frosts (*i.e.*, 30° F. or below on grass)	76

Miscellaneous :

Hours of bright sunshine	1396.5
Days with fog	29
Days with thunder	9
Days with snow	15
Mean humidity at 9 a.m.	80%
Mean barometric pressure... ...	1.4 inches.

Industries and Communications.—The University may be regarded as the oldest and one of the most important "industries" of the City and, apart from its members, employs directly and indirectly a considerable number of people. The University Press may also be considered one of the city's principal industries. It is not so generally known, however, that there are some important trades and manufactures in Cambridge, notably the production of radio and television equipment, scientific instruments, dairy equipment, cement and asphalt. Flour milling is carried on, and there are some other, smaller, industrial activities.

The city is well served by roads and railways, and there is an airport for private aviation immediately outside the boundary.

Water Supply.—The water supply of the City is provided by the Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Company, and is obtained from two deep wells (Fleam Dyke and Fulbourn) sunk in the chalk outcrop in the parish of Fulbourn some six miles East of the city.

The Fleam Dyke Well, with a daily yield which varies seasonally between 3.25 and 4.00 million gallons, is the main source of supply. The well is 162 ft. deep and has a water-tight lining from top to bottom. The pumps are capable of delivery at the rate of 160,000 gallons an hour. The water as piped from the well is practically sterile. Although many thousands of samples have been examined Bacterium Coli has never once been found in 100 C.C. Despite this fact, a small precautionary dose of chloramine (0.08 p.p.m. of chlorine and 0.03 p.p.m. of ammonia) is administered.

The Fulbourn Well is used only to supplement the supply when the yield of the Fleam Dyke Well is insufficient to meet the demand. It has a maximum yield of 2 million gallons a day, although the temporary pumping plant at present in use has a maximum capacity of 1.2 million gallons a day only. The well is 58 ft. deep. The chemical quality of the water is at all times excellent, but it is subject to slight intermittent bacterial pollution. Because of this the well water is given a substantial

dose of chlorine (0.5 p.p.m.) followed by a contact period of one hour before being dechlorinated and turned into supply. Bacteriological examinations which are made on every occasion that it is necessary to use the Fulbourn well water have shown that this treatment invariably produces a sterile water.

Water Softening.—The water as pumped from the Fleam Dyke and Fulbourn Wells has a hardness of 250 p.p.m. At Cherry Hinton the trunk mains conveying the water to the city are tapped, and approximately one half of the total flow is passed through a base-exchange softening plant in which the whole of the hardness is removed. Subsequently the hard and softened portions of the supply are blended so that the water passing into supply has a total hardness of 130 p.p.m. only.

Service Reservoirs.—On high ground at the top of Lime Kiln Hill at Cherry Hinton there are three covered service reservoirs having a combined capacity of 4 million gallons. These are connected to the trunk mains from Fleam Dyke and Fulbourn and act as balancing tanks. Thus, when the demand exceeds the rate of pumping, the balance flows out of the reservoirs and, conversely, when the rate of pumping exceeds the demand the balance flows into the reservoirs.

General.—The population supplied by the Company is approximately 110,000, made up of about 90,000 in the city and 20,000 in rural parishes in the Chesterton Rural District. The average daily quantity supplied by the Company in the year ended 31st December, 1953, was 3,700,000 gallons. During 1953 the supply has been entirely satisfactory as regards both quality and quantity. In fact, never in the 100 years of the Company's existence has it been necessary to restrict supplies on account of water shortage or mechanical breakdown.

Samples of both raw water and that going into supply are taken regularly for both chemical and bacteriological examinations. Prolonged tests made by the Water Pollution Research Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have shown that the water as supplied has no plumbo-solvent properties. No contamination of the supply occurred during 1953.

Chemical and bacteriological analysis have been constant and satisfactory throughout.

Number of Samples examined during 1953 *:*

	Chemical.	*Bacteriological.*
Raw water—Fleam Dyke	2	13
Raw water—Fulbourn	48	87
Treated water—Fleam Dyke ...	1	12
Treated water—Fulbourn	nil	88

Number of Dwelling-houses within the City at 31st December, 1953 :

(a) Directly supplied from tap in the house ... 23,200

(b) Supplied by standpipes ... ... None

(c) Supplied by private wells, etc. ... ... None

Analysis.—The following report on the examination of a sample drawn from the distribution system on 7th October, 1953, may be taken as typical :—

Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance bright with very few mineral particles.

Colour	nil	Odour	nil
pH	7.5	Free Carbon Dioxide ...	9
Electric Conductivity ...	460	Total Solids	310
Chlorine present as Chloride	16	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	190
		Carbonate	135
Hardness : Total ...	135	Non-carbonate	0
Nitrate Nitrogen ...	6.0	Nitrite Nitrogen, *less* than... ...	...Absent
Ammonical Nitrogen ...	0.005	Oxygen absorbed ...	0.10
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	0.000	Residual Chlorine	...Absent
Metals : Iron less than ...	0.03		
Copper less than... ...	0.03		
Other Metals ...	...Absent		
Calcium (Ca.) :	52	Magnesium (Mg.) ...	1.0
Turbidity	Nil		

Calcium (Ca) and Magnesium (Mg) calculated as $CaCO_3$: ... 137

Bacteriological Results.

	1 *day at* 37° *C.*	2 *days at* 37° *C.*	3 *days at* 20° *C.*
Number of Colonies developing on Agar ...	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.

	Present in.	*Absent from.*	*Probable No.*
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction ...	– ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Bact. coli (Type I) ...	– ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Cl. welchii Reaction ...	– ml	100 ml	

The water is thus excellent for drinking and for domestic and trade purposes.

II. VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

MARRIAGES.

There were 608 marriages in the city during 1953. The number of people marrying was, thus, 1,216, which gives a marriage rate (number of persons marrying per 1,000 of the population) of 13.3. The rate for England and Wales was 15.6.

BIRTHS.

The following table gives particulars of the city births for 1953.

	Live Births.		Still Births.	
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Males	646	37	8	1
Females	588	43	14	2
	1234	80	22	3
TOTAL...	1314		25	
Number of males born per 100 females	108		56	
Birth rates	14.4		18.6	
Live birth rate corrected by comparability factor (1·04)	14.9		—	

867 children were born in Cambridge to parents not resident in the city. These are registered in the usual way, but are not included in the above table. 65 children, whose parents are Cambridge residents, were born outside the city, and these are included in the table.

The crude live birth rate of 14.4 births per 1,000 population is lower than the rate for England and Wales (15.5), and lower than the average Cambridge rate for the last ten years (16.2).

Comparison between our birth rate and that of other towns is complicated by the fact that all towns do not have a population of the same composition. Some places attract a larger number of retired people, and so the birth rate may seem unduly low. New industrial areas may have a high proportion of young married people with a correspondingly high birth rate. The Registrar-General, therefore, calculates a comparability factor and, when this is applied to the crude birth rate, the resulting figure is what the birth rate would be if Cambridge had a theoretical standard population. When all birth rates are based upon this same standard population, comparison of one with another becomes possible and useful.

Births in Institutions.—The proportion of infants born in Nursing Homes and Hospitals was 72.4 per cent. of the total births, a decrease of 4.8 per cent. as compared with the preceding year.

The following is a summary of institutional births belonging to Cambridge :—

	Births.	Percentage of total Births.
Private Nursing Homes	26	2.0
Maternity Hospital	926	70.4

Natural Increase of the Population.—The following figure show the natural increase or the excess of births over deaths for the las ten years :—

Year.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1944	1426	921	505
1945	1311	862	449
1946	1540	903	637
1947	1575	917	658
1948	1364	800	564
1949	1320	956	364
1950	1322	885	439
1951	1234	929	305
1952	1277	912	365
1953	**1314**	**887**	**427**

DEATHS.

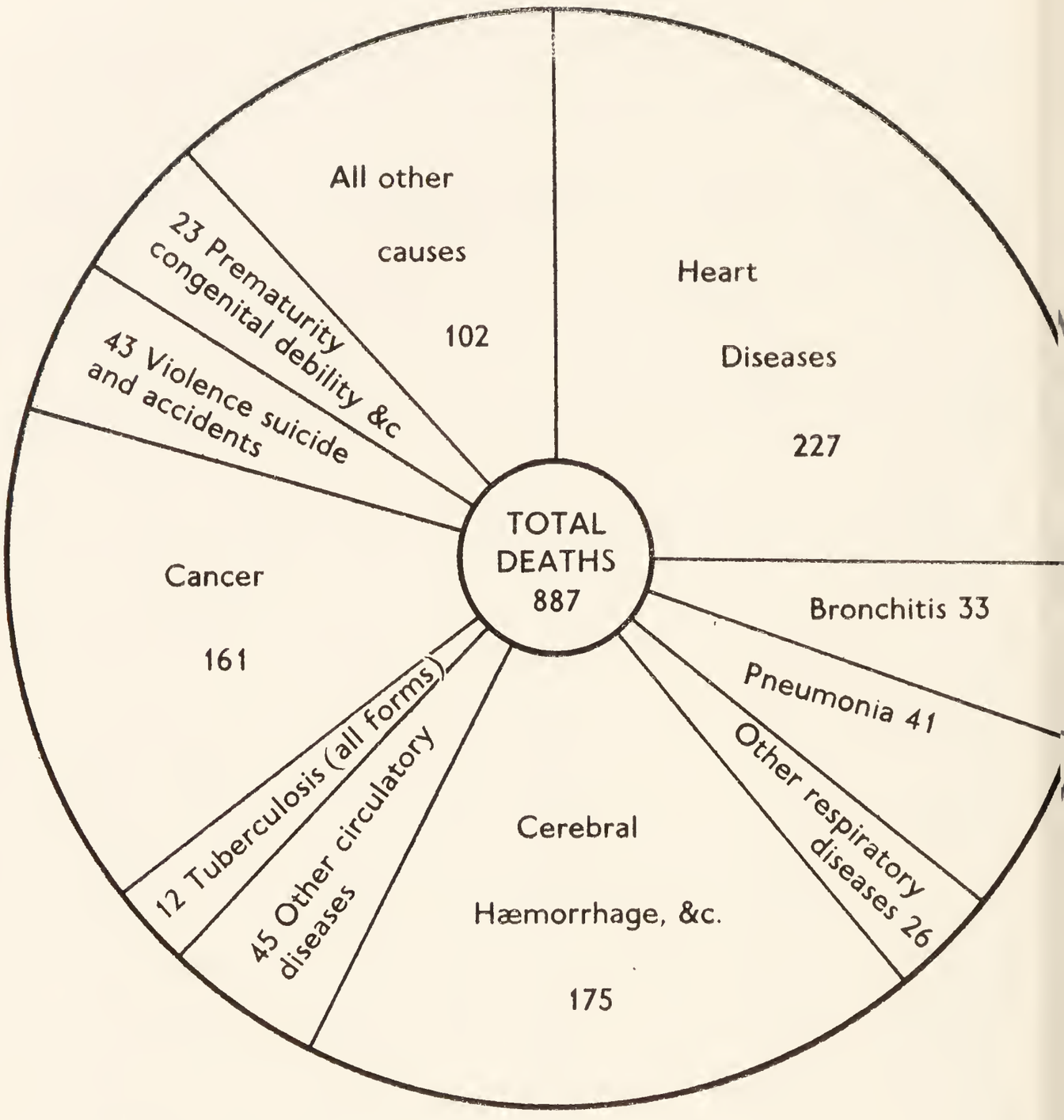
The number of deaths recorded was 887 (442 male, 445 female) a decrease of 25 compared with 1952. Cambridge residents who died away from the city are included in these figures. Strangers who died while in Cambridge are excluded.

The crude death rate was 9.7 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 11.4.

As in the case of the birth rate, correction of the death rate by a comparability factor is statistically desirable. The factor in this case is 0.98 and the corrected death rate is 9.9.

Causes and Ages of Death during the Year 1953.

Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cancer	161	–	–	–	–	1	9	48	103
Leukaemia ...	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3
Diabetes ...	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	175	–	–	1	1	1	6	21	145
Heart Disease ...	227	–	–	–	–	–	5	35	187
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	41
Influenza ...	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10
Pneumonia ...	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	31
Bronchitis ...	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	29
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	15	–	–	–	1	–	2	6	6
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5
Nephritis ...	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Congenital Malformations ...	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	79	4	–	–	1	–	6	12	56
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	8	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	4
All Other Accidents ...	16	2	4	–	–	–	–	1	9
Suicide	19	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	6
Totals ...	887	21	5	2	5	6	34	165	649



Analysis of Accidental Deaths.

Road Accidents	8
Asphyxia	2
Coal Gas Poisoning	4
Consequent upon a Fall	8
Drowning	1
Leaning out of Locomotive	1
	24

Analysis of Suicides.

Coal Gas Poisoning	13
Drowning	3
Hanging	1
Pheno-barbitone poisoning	1
Jumping under train	1
	19

Deaths in Public Institutions.—During the year there were 395 deaths of Cambridge residents in Public Institutions and Nursing Homes. This is 44.3 per cent. of the total number of deaths. Last year the percentage was 43.3.

Institution.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of total Deaths.
Addenbrooke's Hospital	208	23.4
Maternity Hospital, Mill Road ...	17	1.9
Chesterton Institution	115	12.9
Brookfields Hospital	2	0.2
Private Nursing Homes	52	5.8
Other Institutions	1	0.1
Total	395	44.3

Maternal Mortality.—There were no deaths during the year.

The number of deaths of mothers from sepsis, and from other puerperal conditions for the past ten years was 0 from sepsis and 8 from all other conditions.

The death rate from puerperal sepsis for the same period has been *nil*, and from other puerperal conditions 0.54 per 1,000 births.

Infant Mortality.—By infant mortality is meant the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age. This was 31 in 1953.

The Infant Mortality rate is the number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births. The rate was 23.5 in 1953. The rate for England and Wales was 26.8, the lowest ever recorded for these countries as a whole.

The Infant Mortality rate is a delicate index of the general healthiness of a community, since infants have a more tenuous grasp of life than older persons, and so tend to be more readily killed by disease and by poor environment. The following table shows the decline in the infant mortality rate during this century.

Year.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality Rate. *	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales. *
1900	128	132	21.9	154
1910	61	76	12.0	105
1920	50	41	8.8	80
1930	31	40	4.6	60
1940	34	38	3.6	55
1941	40	39	4.5	59
1942	47	40	5.4	49
1943	53	39	5.7	49
1944	77	54	8.3	46
1945	55	42	6.4	46
1946	53	34	5.8	43
1947	48	30	5.2	41
1948	33	24	4.1	34
1949	34	25	3.6	32
1950	26	19	2.9	29
1951	22	20	2.4	30
1952	24	19	2.6	28
1953	31	24	3.4	27

* These figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number and so may not quite agree with statements elsewhere in this Report.

Net Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under 1 Year.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1–2 weeks	2–3 weeks	3–4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1–3 months	3–6 months	6–9 months	9–12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Neo-Natal Asphyxia	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Accidental Asphyxia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Pneumonia ...	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2
Atelectasis ...	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Congenital Heart Disease and Malformations	8	–	–	–	8	2	1	3	–	14
Premature Birth ...	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	9
Other Causes ...	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	3
Totals ...	20	–	–	1	21	3	3	3	1	31

Neo-natal Mortality.—The decline in infant deaths shows that they are preventable in great measure, but there is a " hard core " due to causes which are, probably, irremovable. Various kinds of congenital abnormality and prematurity of birth are examples of such causes of death. These causes operate very early in life, in the first week or fortnight as a rule. It will be seen from the preceding table that 21 out of the 31 infant deaths occurred in the first month, and this may be expressed as a neo-natal mortality rate of 15.9 (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births).

III. INFECTIOUS DISEASE

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

	Under 1 year.	1–2 years.	3–4 years.	5–9 years.	10–14 years.	15–24 years.	25–44 years.	45–64 years.	65 years & over.	Age unknown	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	1	6	13	65	8	5	2	–	–	–	100
Acute Poliomyelitis :—											
Paralytic ...	2	1	4	5	2	2	1	–	–	–	17
Non-Paralytic	–	1	–	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	6
Puerperal Pyrexia...	–	–	–	–	–	55	68	–	–	–	123
Pneumonia ...	1	3	–	3	4	4	7	9	17	–	48
Erysipelas ...	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	5	4	2	15
Dysentery ...	2	16	40	41	15	9	10	3	–	15	151
Food Poisoning	–	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	–	1	12
Paratyphoid Fever...	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Measles ...	8	195	259	474	16	18	12	–	–	–	982
Whooping Cough...	6	18	14	10	–	–	3	–	–	–	51
Infective Hepatitis...	–	–	3	17	7	12	11	4	2	–	56
Malaria ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1

Members of the Sanitary Division made 529 visits to houses, schools and places of work, investigating infectious disease and other conditions. This was additional to visits by medical officers and the school nurse. (See Section V of this report.)

DIPHTHERIA.

There were, again no cases of diphtheria during the year. The last occurrence of this disease was in 1951 when three children returned from a holiday in France, already ill with diphtheria contracted there. Apart from these "imported" cases there has been no case of diphtheria in Cambridge since 1948 and no death from this disease since 1947.

Immunisation.—During the year 826 children were immunised against diphtheria, and 996 were given a reinforcing injection. The number of primary immunisations is 385 less than in 1952, when 1211 children were treated.

MEASLES.

The incidence of measles began to rise in August, 1952, as the periodic outbreak began. The epidemic lasted until the end of June, 1953, and, in all, 1338 notifications were received. A few isolated cases also occurred, apart from the epidemic, giving a total of 388 cases in 1952 and 982 in 1953. (About 200 cases are notified in a "normal" year, with no epidemic.)

Measles dies away when there are no longer many susceptible children left unattacked, and an interval then occurs until susceptible children again accumulate. Prior to the war, this interval was about two years in the larger centres of population. The evacuation of children during the war, and changed social circumstances since, appears to have upset this rhythm and, in Cambridge, over the last five years, the disease has occurred in epidemics about every 16 to 18 months.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases notified during the year was 107, the pulmonary cases numbered 94 and the non-pulmonary 13. Twelve deaths during the year were attributed to tuberculosis, of which 10 were of the lungs.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the end of 1953 was 934, of whom 502 were males and 432 females. The pulmonary cases numbered 782 (437 males and 345 females), and the non-pulmonary 152 (65 males and 87 females). Provision of treatment is a responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

SCABIES.

41 persons attended at the treatment centre, Auckland Road, and they made 116 attendances.

DISINFECTION.

During the year 191 rooms were disinfected in private houses, chiefly following infectious disease. Clothing, bedding and other articles are treated in the steam disinfector at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

IV. SANITARY SERVICES

(The Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.)

INTRODUCTION.

I have pleasure in submitting my sixth annual report.

1953 has been an eventful year. Major legislation concerning our work has been formulated and we welcome it as giving much wider opportunity of serving the Council. The Housing Bill, together with the pronouncements of the Minister, will clear the way for quicker action on bad houses. The Food Bill has many valuable reforms and the measures on Slaughter-houses, though not as comprehensive as one would wish, are of great importance.

I would like to draw attention to the year's good record of tests on ice cream (page 40) and to the continued figures for tuberculosis in cattle (page 44). Meat inspection at the slaughterhouse is a public health function of major importance and a very onerous one. The safety of the consumer depends directly upon the proper inspection of all the animals slaughtered. About 40,000 animals passed through our hands during the year. Forty-five tons of meat was found to be unfit for food.

The graphs on house building and the clearance of bad houses have been of interest to the Housing Committee in its very difficult task of assessing housing needs in Cambridge.

Once again, I am indebted to the members of the Council and of the Public Health Committee for their interest in the work of the inspectors and in particular to the Chairman (Councillor C. E. Ridgeon) for his wise guidance.

DANIEL W. BOTTOM,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

May, 1954.

HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

Inspection of the District.

The following list sets out in detail the number of inspections made. The majority arose from complaints made by tenants.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

Under the Public Health and Housing Acts a total of 2,101 were inspected and 5,321 inspections were required in connection with repairs.

Of the above number, 581 were recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1932, with 1,970 inspections made.

12 houses were found to be dangerous or totally unfit for human habitation. 177 were unfit for habitation owing to certain defects.

2. Remedy of Defects.

190 houses were dealt with by informal action.

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

(a) The Council found it necessary to serve 15 notices during the year under the Housing Act, 1936.

In connection with these notices and others outstanding from the previous year, 9 dwelling houses were repaired by the owners, and in 7 cases where the owners failed to comply the Council carried out the work and recovered the cost.

(b) Under the powers given in the Public Health Acts, the Council served 14 notices requiring defects or nuisances to be remedied at dwelling houses. In connection with these notices and others outstanding from last year, defects were remedied at 2 houses by the owners. In 10 cases the Council did the work under default powers and recovered the cost.

(c) In 28 cases the Council made demolition orders under powers given by Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. In connection with these, or orders which had been made previously, 19 houses were pulled down. The sites of these demolished houses remain, of course, the property of the owners.

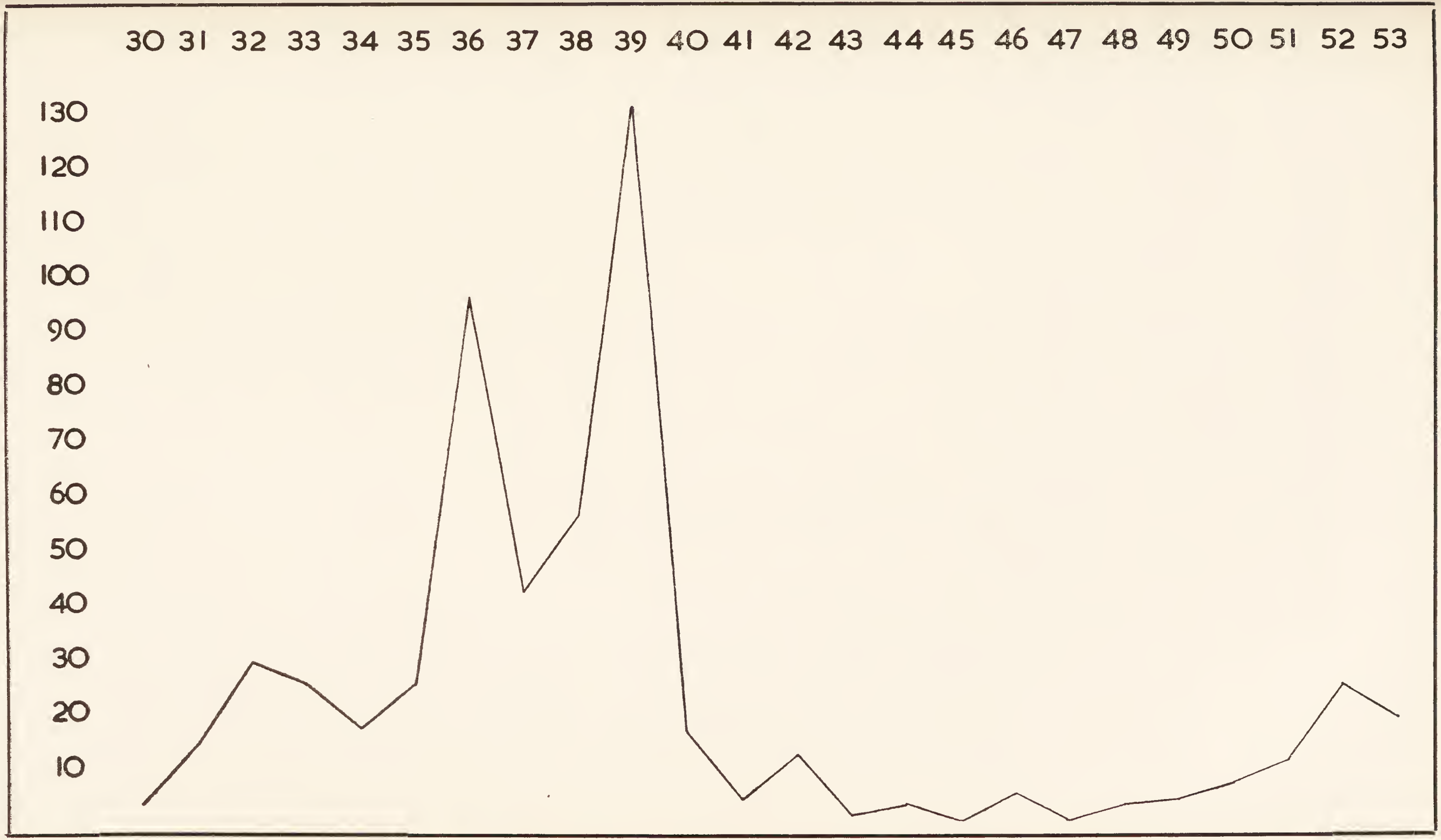
In 7 cases the Council accepted undertakings from owners that the premises would cease to be used for human habitation.

(d) Under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, the Council has power to close tenements or underground rooms or parts of dwellings, but no action of this kind was taken during 1953.

Houses Demolished after Action by the Council.

Prior to the year			1930	... ...	18
During the year			1930	... ...	3
,,	,,	,,	1931	... ...	14
,,	,,	,,	1932	... ...	29
,,	,,	,,	1933	... ...	25
,,	,,	,,	1934	... ...	17
,,	,,	,,	1935	... ...	25
,,	,,	,,	1936	... ...	96
,,	,,	,,	1937	... ...	42
,,	,,	,,	1938	... ...	56
,,	,,	,,	1939	... ...	131
,,	,,	,,	1940	... ...	16
,,	,,	,,	1941	... ...	4
,,	,,	,,	1942	... ...	12
,,	,,	,,	1943	... ...	1
,,	,,	,,	1944	... ...	3
,,	,,	,,	1945	... ...	—
,,	,,	,,	1946	... ...	5
,,	,,	,,	1947	... ...	—
,,	,,	,,	1948	... ...	3
,,	,,	,,	1949	... ...	4
,,	,,	,,	1950	... ...	7
,,	,,	,,	1951	... ...	11
,,	,,	,,	1952	... ...	25
,,	,,	,,	1953	... ...	19
				Total ...	566

HOUSES DEMOLISHED AFTER ACTION BY THE COUNCIL.



Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses.

There has been little change in the position since last year. No new Clearance Areas have been started.

The Saxon Street/Gothic Street area continues in occupation. Steps are being taken to acquire a few houses which have remained in private possession. It is hoped that the Council may be able to clear this area in the near future.

In the Park Street clearance area a few houses remain inhabited. The Council has not overlooked the question of outstanding demolition orders, and at the first meeting in 1954 the Public Health Committee went carefully into the matter and, following action in certain cases, it is hoped that by the middle of 1954 very few of the unfit single houses will remain.

In anticipation of the effect of the Housing Bill now passing through Parliament, a review of housing conditions within the town is being undertaken by the department. In particular, it is hoped to form a programme to offer to the Council regarding houses of "demolition type," which number about 1,350.

The progress and success of any clearance scheme must depend, of course, on new houses becoming available for the displaced tenants, and on this matter close co-operation between the Housing and Health Departments will be necessary, as in pre-war years.

Comprehensive Redevelopment Area.

An area for comprehensive redevelopment was put into the County Plan which, after a long public inquiry, was submitted to the Minister in November, 1952, but no decision by the Government has yet reached the Council. In the meantime steps have been taken in considering preparatory measures for this important area of redevelopment. Certain vacant land is being acquired under the Planning Acts. At the present time the survey of the area is being revised so that a full financial statement can be made and all the required information ascertained with a view to instructing the architect for the scheme when he is chosen by the Council.

There are over 200 houses in the area, about half of which are of "demolition type."

The fulfilment of the plan in this area will make a substantial contribution to clearance and rehousing, and is, therefore, a measure of great public health importance.

New Houses.

Houses erected by the Local Authority and private enterprise since the 31st December, 1921 :—

	Erected by the Local Authority.	Erected by Others.	Total.
1922	97	38	135
1923	30	86	116
1924	68	82	150
1925	133	144	277
1926	154	115	269
1927	120	166	286
1928	282	191	473
1929	97	210	307
1930	196	137	333
1931	264	121	385
1932	180	164	344
1933	178	300	478
1934	214	385	599
1935	68	585	653
1936	83	466	549
1937	68	460	528
1938	180	459	639
1939	182	268	450
1940	*Nil*	174	174
1941	*Nil*	24	24
1942	*Nil*	6	6
1943	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
1944	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
1945	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
1946	58	34	92
1947	223	53	276
1948	447	58	505
1949	415	55	470
1950	415	49	464
1951	348	53	401
1952	415	41	456
1953	309	66	375
Totals	5224	4990	10214

NEW HOUSES ERECTED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Rent Restrictions Acts, 1920–1939.

Under these Acts a tenant may, in certain circumstances, apply to the Sanitary Authority for a certificate to the effect that his house is not in a reasonable state of repair. One application was received during the year but was withdrawn on repairs being executed.

Overcrowding.

The extent of the problem is not known, but one feels that it may have diminished a little owing to the continued house-building programme of the Council. This, however, gives little comfort to those suffering in the very severe cases which we meet in the course of our work.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

Description of Work carried out following inspections.

Houses:

Provided with damp-proof courses	Nil
New floors laid	3
Floors repaired or ventilated	16
Roofs, gutters and downspouts fixed or repaired	140
Doors, sashes, etc., repaired	37
Walls and ceilings repaired	94
New sinks fixed	21
Internal water supply provided	26
Fittings, cisterns, etc., repaired or renewed	7
Pavements of yards relaid with impervious material	8
Stoves and wash coppers renewed or repaired	21

Drains:

Premises connected to sewer	3
New drains constructed	4
Waste pipes of sinks, etc., trapped or renewed	7
Drains and fittings repaired	41
Smoke tests applied	46
Water tests applied	15
Blocked drains cleared	193

Water Closets:

New W.C.'s built	2
W.C. structures rebuilt or repaired	6
Fittings repaired, replacements, etc.	20

Miscellaneous:

Dust bins provided	3
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed	4
Nuisances from ditches abated	1
Other nuisances abated	9

Rechargeable Works on Drainage.

During the year a certain amount of work involving the clearing, repair or relaying of drains of private premises has been undertaken as a duty of the Council under the Public Health Act, 1936. Many buildings have drains which are connected to those of adjoining properties. When this type of drain becomes blocked the Council must clear it and, subject to proper representation, recover the cost from the various owners.

During the year work of this kind has been undertaken through the City Surveyor in 35 cases which involved 147 properties.

Smoke Abatement.

Complaints have been received from time to time of nuisances from smoke and grit from the Gas Works, small factories, laundries and other premises. Ninety-four special observations were made and reports submitted to the Public Health Committee on a number of occasions. Statutory action was commenced regarding two industrial premises. In one case there has been substantial improvement. In the other, appliances are still being adapted and a further report will go to the Committee.

The emission of smoke and grit from the Gas Works remains an intractable problem. There is much annoyance to residents in the area, and all responsible authorities feel that action ought to be taken. The remedy, however, is not easy to find, and depends to a large extent upon the replacement of the existing horizontal retort house by vertical retorts or some other improved technical process.

During the year the Council intensified its observations on conditions in the area, and grit gauges have been set up to assist in gathering reliable information. The advice of the Atmospheric Pollution Section of the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research has been sought, and a representative of that body has visited Cambridge.

The high death roll and incidence of illness following the "smog" in London at the end of 1952 have in their tragic way served to accentuate the interest of the general public in atmospheric pollution and its dangers. I have emphasised publicly, on more than one occasion, the need for preserving the comparatively clean atmosphere which Cambridge enjoys. The dangers from domestic smoke, however, should not be under-rated. The cleaning of a number of Cambridge's beautiful buildings should draw our attention to the importance of any measures, however small, for preventing pollution of the atmosphere.

During the year I have welcomed the opportunity granted by the Public Health Committee of attending, at Staveley, a meeting of the East Midlands Division of the Smoke Abatement Society, included in which was a tour of industrial plant. I also attended part of a three day course at the Department of Engineering in Cambridge on the subject of "Oil Firing of Boilers and Gas Turbines." Developments in this field can make substantial contributions towards a cleaner atmosphere.

Disinfestation.

Arising out of inspections or complaints, 44 Council, 18 requisitioned or temporary dwellings, and 123 other houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and were all treated. Where necessary, bedding and furnishings were steam disinfected or destroyed.

The insecticides used were preparations containing 5 per cent D.D.T. used in a hand or mechanical sprayer.

The department has continued to advise householders and tradespeople on how to rid their premises of insect pests.

THE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Food Sampling.

Under the Food and Drugs Acts and the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925–1940, 261 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year.

The table gives comparative figures since 1940.

Year.	Number.	Not Genuine.	Percentage not Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
1940	311	12	3.8	0	0
1941	303	12	3.9	3	3
1942	298	16	5.3	3	2
1943	273	15	5.3	2	1
1944	284	17	5.9	2	1
1945	286	11	3.8	0	0
1946	264	17	6.4	0	0
1947	161	2	1.2	1	1
1948	222	28	12.6	2	2
1949	210	22	10.4	0	0
1950	193	22	11.4	1	1
1951	273	37	13.6	-	-
1952	294	41	13.9	1	1
1953	261	20	7.6	1	1

The following table shows the number and character of the samples in 1953 :—

	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Milk (Informal)	109	97	12
Milk (Formal)	1	–	1
Jam	5	5	–
Self-Raising Flour	7	7	–
Cream of Tartar	1	1	–
Baking Powder	2	2	–
Vinegar	6	6	–
Seidlitz Powders	3	3	–
Grey Powder	2	1	1
Ice Cream	2	2	–
Salt	2	1	1
Brown Bread	6	6	–
White Bread	6	6	–
Boric Acid Ointment	3	3	–
Sausages	2	1	1
Zinc Ointment	3	3	–
Dried Parsley	1	1	–
Ground Ginger	5	5	–
Blanc-mange Powder	4	4	–
Coffee	1	1	–
Meringue Powder	2	2	–
Devon Butters	1	–	1
Rice	4	4	–
Cut Candied Peel	3	3	–
Arrowroot	1	1	–
Mixed Herbs	1	1	–
Stuffing	2	2	–
Draught Bitter Beer	2	2	–
Lemonade	2	2	–
Whole Orange Drink	1	–	1
Cream Soda	1	1	–
Pineappleade	1	1	–
Orangeade	1	1	–
Limeade	1	1	–
Tomato Ketchup	2	2	–
Salad Cream	2	2	–
Shredded Suet	1	1	–
Carried forward ...	199	181	18

	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Brought forward ...	199	181	18
Soda Water	1	1	–
Butter Mints	2	2	–
Sterilised Cream	1	1	–
Cheese	3	2	1
Sponge Mixture...	2	2	–
Jellied Sweets	1	1	–
Dolly Mixtures	1	1	–
Saccharin Tablets	5	5	–
Meat Paste	3	3	–
Fish Paste	3	3	–
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	2	2	–
Aspirin Tablets	2	2	–
Bacon	1	1	–
Special Margarine	1	1	–
National Butter...	1	1	–
Compound Cooking Fat ...	1	1	–
Camphorated Oil	3	3	–
Pure Olive Oil	2	2	–
Pure Glycerine	2	2	–
Curry Powder	2	2	–
Toffees	1	1	–
Creamy Mints	1	1	–
Butter Nut Crunch	1	1	–
Butter Scotch	1	–	1
Cake Mixture	1	1	–
Semolina	1	1	–
Table Jelly	1	1	–
Soya Flour	1	1	–
Cough Mixture	1	1	–
Zinc and Castor Oil Cream ...	1	1	–
Table Creams	1	1	–
Fruit Jellies	1	1	–
Barley Water Crystals	1	1	–
Currants	1	1	–
Sultanas	1	1	–
Raisins	1	1	–
Ground Almonds	1	1	–
Chocolate Fingers	1	1	–
Marzipan	1	1	–
Chewing Gum	3	3	–
Beef Suet	1	1	–
	261	241	20

Comments upon Food and Drugs Sampling. — The milk samples described as " Not Genuine " were mostly deficient in fat or solids-not-fat.

In one case, added water was found in a pint of bottled milk taken from a retailer. A formal sample taken next day, however, proved to be satisfactory.

In another case water was found in a churn of milk consigned from Norfolk to a Cambridge Creamery. The sample taken at the collecting point by the Norfolk inspector was also watered. Proceedings at the Cambridge Magistrates' Court resulted in the farmer being fined £3 with £5 6s. 6d. costs.

A sample of sausages was found to contain preservative which had not been labelled to this effect. It was found, on inquiry, that this had been due to the splitting of sausages into half pounds. Suitable labels have now been provided.

An informal sample of Butter Scotch was found to contain only 1.80% butter. The agreed code of practice of the Ministry of Food states that when butter is used, sweets shall contain at least 4%. In the case in question the jar from which the Butter Scotch was sold did carry the words " butter flavoured," but in very small type. The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Food.

A sample of sweets called " Devon Butters " was found to be deficient in butter, but a further sample from the same source proved to be " Genuine."

After analysing a sample of orange drink, the Analyst raised an objection against the description " Whole Orange Drink " in that it contained water and sugar as well as orange. After discussion with the trade, however, it was felt that no further action was called for.

A chemist was asked for Grey Powder for a baby. The article proved not to be what is normally expected for such a powder. The matter was dealt with by discussion with the chemist.

A sample of Cut Lump Salt was found to have a certain amount of contamination by iron oxide. Correspondence with the makers brought a detailed explanation in the light of the processes involved, and was accepted as satisfactory.

Milk Distribution.

The supervision of milk production on the farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, and during the year co-operation with the local officers has continued, and with the Milk Board which is concerned with the marketing of milk. Certain contacts made through the Secretary of the County Farmers' Union have also been welcomed.

The supervision of handling, processing and distribution lies with the local authority. Names of all distributors and particulars of the dairies are kept in registers. At the end of the year there were 30 dairies on the register and 35 distributors.

From tables which follow it will be seen that the sampling and examination of milk has been done on a large scale by the sanitary officers. Reports are also received from other areas to which milk processed in Cambridge is distributed.

At the end of the year a new sterilising plant for milk came into use at the premises of the Cambridge Co-operative Society.

Sale of Milk Under Special Designations.—Since October 1st 1949, milk may be sold under the following grades or designations :—

Designation.	*Short Explanations.*
Tuberculin Tested.	Milk from cows which have passed a tuberculin test and a routine clinical examination. The milk must pass certain laboratory tests.
Accredited.	Milk from cows which have passed a clinical examination. The milk must pass certain tests.
Pasteurised.	Milk which has been treated by heat (to destroy harmful organisms) by an approved process. The milk must satisfy certain tests.
Sterilised.	Milk which has been heated to a high temperature. It must satisfy a laboratory test.

Certain designations may be combined. For instance, Tuberculin Tested milk may be pasteurised, but if so the bottle must be marked to this effect.

Channel Isles milk, *i.e.*, that given by Jersey or Guernsey cattle, may be sold as a special grade. It is appreciated because of its richness in fat.

All dairymen who pasteurise milk, or who sell milk of special grades, have to be licensed by the local authority, who require to be satisfied regarding methods of processing and bottling and of satisfactory tests.

At the end of 1953 the following licences were in force :—

	Number.
Pasteuriser	6
Dealer in pasteurised milk	17
Dealer in Tuberculin Tested milk	25
Dealer in Accredited milk	2
Dealer in Sterilised Milk	1

Four hundred and fifty-three samples of Designated milk were examined with the results given below :—

Designation of Milk.	No. of Samples Tested.	Appropriate Test.	No. of Samples.	
			Passed.	Failed.
Pasteurised	207	Phosphatase	180	27
		Methylene Blue	207	—
Sterilised	20	Turbidity	20	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	141	Phosphatase	130	11
		Methylene Blue	141	—
Tuberculin Tested	82	Methylene Blue	65	17
Accredited	3	Methylene Blue	2	1
		Coliform	3	—

The greater part of the milk sold in Cambridge is pasteurised. It is, therefore, an advantage to have a test like the phosphatase test which shows if milk has been properly treated. It is very sensitive and reliable. The percentage of failures this year was 10.9%. One feels that this figure could be reduced by more careful management by certain dairymen of their plants.

Milk and Disease.—Thirteen samples of ungraded milk were submitted to the Biological Test for the tubercle bacillus and for brucella abortus.

The table shows the results of the examination of samples over the last twenty years for tuberculosis :—

Year.	No. of Samples.	No. Infected.	Percentage.
1932	45	2	4.4
1933	42	3	7.1
1934	40	5	12.5
1935	83	13	15.6
1936	85	11	12.9
1937	87	12	13.8
1938	89	1	1.1
1939	87	6	6.9
1940	86	3	3.4
1941	86	1	1.2
1942	100	2	2.0
1943	100	2	2.0
1944	100	2	2.0
1945	36	0	0.0
1946	38	2	5.2
1947	14	0	0.0
1948	23	0	0.0
1949	12	1	8.3
1950	26	2	7.7
1951	14	0	0.0
1952	31	1	3.2
1953	13	0	0.0

One cow was received at the slaughter-house under the orders of the veterinary surgeons following examinations for tuberculosis.

Ice Cream.

Cleanliness and Bacteriological Purity.—Ice Cream, like milk, is a food which is easily contaminated, and there are regulations, which came into force in 1947, which require the ice cream mix to be heated to a specified temperature for a given time. In other words, it has to be pasteurised so that harmful bacteria may be killed or be prevented from multiplying. The heated mix must then be cooled to a certain temperature, and during storage must be kept below regulation temperatures. Apart from these safeguards it is necessary for a high standard of cleanliness to be maintained throughout the whole process, and experience has shown that this can only be achieved by systematic and regular cleansing of all machines, pipe-lines, valves, etc.

Apart from visual inspection and microscopical examination, it is possible to use the bacteriological examination of ice cream to indicate its standard of cleanliness and purity.

During the year 57 samples were taken with the following results (graded according to Ministry of Health suggestions) :—

Grade 1 (Satisfactory)	43
Grade 2 (Fair)	14
Grade 3 (Unsatisfactory)	0
Grade 4 (Very Unsatisfactory)	0

Food Premises.

The City Council has powers of registration and control of food premises other than those already mentioned in the section on milk.

The law deals with cleanliness, structural repair, washing accommodation, sanitation and other matters.

Under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act the following premises are registered :—

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream	20
Sale only of Ice Cream	195
Preparation and manufacture of Sausages, Potted, Pressed, Pickled, or Preserved Food intended for sale (including Fried Fish) ...	99

New applications were received and dealt with as shown :—

	Applications for Registration.	*Granted.*	*Not Granted.*	*Withdrawn.*	*Deferred.*
Sale only of Ice Cream	16	14	—	1	1
Sale and Manufacture of Ice Cream ...	—	—	—	—	—
Preparation and Manufacture of Sausages, Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food intended for sale ...	—	—	—	—	—

Inspection.—During the year 1,435 visits were made to food premises. Defects relating to premises were dealt with in 18 cases and in fittings and appliances 10.

Bakehouses.—30 bakehouses were in use during 1953, some of which are in connection with restaurants. 77 visits were made.

Restaurants and Hotels.—There are about 91 restaurants known to the department, ranging from the small snack bar to the large hotel kitchen. The service which different types of restaurants give to the public, depending on amenity, price and situation of the premises, is not primarily a matter for this department. The Inspectors endeavour to insist on certain basic standards of cleanliness and management. One often finds that a so-called poorer type of restaurant sets a good example of cleanliness. A portentous facade is no guarantee of hygiene or efficiency.

A great deal of public interest has been shown in food hygiene, and the matter has been raised in Parliament on a number of occasions : at the present time the Food and Drugs Amendment Bill is passing through the House. The Ministry of Food has issued a standard note-book on " Kitchen Hygiene." This is a comprehensive and sensible contribution and has been well received in the technical press and in the trade.

The key to the situation is still the food handler. It has been said that one can no more compel a person to be clean than one can compel him to be loyal. Thoughtfulness and the right mental attitude towards the handling of food by management and staff would go a long way towards improvement.

Inspection of Meat.

The Sanitary division is concerned with the routine post-mortem inspection of animals at slaughter-houses. The inspectors attend several times daily at the various centres and at other times as necessary.

All animals intended for human consumption are inspected, and the numbers are shown in the tables which follow. Cattle, calves, sheep and pigs amounted to 39,811. The figure for 1939, before rationing and food control, was 27,857.

Slaughtering arrangements passed into the control of the Ministry of Food in the early part of the recent war under the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Orders, and three slaughter-houses in the city are at present adapted for this purpose, and are licensed annually by the Council. They are :—

East Road	...	Messrs. Winton-Smith, Ltd.
Sleaford Street	...	The Cambridge Co-operative Society, Ltd.
Newmarket Road	...	Exors. of J. Speechley.

Two other private slaughter-houses are licensed.

The facilities made available at the Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at the University Department of Pathology are in constant use by the Inspectors in post-mortem examination of carcases and organs.

1,934 visits were made to slaughter-houses for meat inspection and other purposes.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.—Two slaughtermen's licences were granted during the year. There are 31 licences in force, including three renewals.

Horseflesh.—A slaughter-house in Coldham's Lane is licensed annually for the slaughter of horses for human consumption. The premises are of good design and well kept. A large refrigerated store forms part of the premises.

2,809 horses were slaughtered during 1953. The amount of meat or organs condemned because of disease was very small.

Knacker's Yard.—There is one licensed knacker's yard in the area. The business is very well conducted.

Meat and Disease Statistics and Analyses.—The following figures show the number of animals inspected :—

Beasts	5184
Cows	609
Calves	2651
Sheep	18757
Pigs	12610
Total	39811

The following table shows the weight of meat condemned :—

	Tons.	Cwts.
Beef ...	31	18
Mutton ...	3	—
Pork ...	9	15
Veal ...	—	4
Total ...	44	17

This table shows the percentage of carcases, whole or in part, condemned, showing separate figures for Tuberculosis only, and in the upper part of the table for all diseases except Tuberculosis :—

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ...	5184	609	2651	18757	12610
Number inspected ...	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
All diseases except Tuberculosis : Whole carcases condemned ...	3	3	4	28	94
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	956	100	1	1129	636
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	18.5	16.9	0.2	6.16	5.8
Tuberculosis only : Whole carcases condemned ...	10	7	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	223	64	1	—	155
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	4.5	11.65	0.03	—	1.26

The following are the figures for recent years of cattle affected with tuberculosis :—

	Cattle (except Cows).	Cows.
1945	11.23%	29.54%
1946	13.99%	23.54%
1947	14.30%	31.07%
1948	14.11%	33.16%
1949	11. 3%	30. 5%
1950	11. 7%	26. 6%
1951	9. 4%	19. 1%
1952	7. 9%	19. 6%
1953	4.5%	11.65%

Figures for another common disease, known as liver fluke, were as follows :—

	Cattle.	Cows only.
1949	15.5%	18.3%
1950	24.4%	16.1%
1951	20.7%	13.0%
1952	20.6%	12.1%
1953	14.7%	8.05%

The figures for cysticercus bovis, a parasitic disease affecting animals and human beings were as follows :—

	Cattle.	Cows only.
1949	11 cases.	
1950	28 cases.	7 cases.
1951	24 ,,	6 ,,
1952	41 ,,	2 ,,
1953	24 ,,	– ,,

Inspection of Foods other than Meat.

List of Foods condemned:—

	Tons.	*Cwts.*	*Qtrs.*
Bacon	–	1	1
Sausages	–	7	1
Rabbits	–	1	1
Cheese	–	3	2
Dried Potatoes	–	–	1
Figs	–	–	2
Dried Milk	–	–	2
Crabs	–	–	2
Venison	–	2	0

Pickles	20	jars
Shrimps	99	cartons
Jam Sponges	184	packets
Herrings	4	stones
Groats	28	tins
Desiccated Coconut	36	packets
Fillets	10	stones
Chicken Cutlets	24	
Turkey Cutlets	24	
Eggs	40	
Steak Pies	132	
Wet Fish	12	stones
Fruit Pies	29	
Baby Foods	40	tins
Cream	33	tins

Tinned Foods.

Meat	Jam
Milk	Vegetables
Fish	Soup
Fruit	

Total number of tins—5,397

Smaller quantities of the following were also dealt with :—

Dehydrated Carrots	Dehydrated Beetroots	Tomato Ketchup
Mixed Spice	Ground Ginger	English Ham
Cake Mixture	Sweet Vanilla Wafers	Veal Ham Loaf
Tomato Chutney	Fish Paste	Coffee
Lemon Curd	Brawn	Sweet Corn
Chocolate Wafer Biscuits	Sunny Spread	Christmas Puddings
Iced Fancies	Apple Puddings	Dry Fish
Ryvita	Corn Flakes	Dates
Ground Rice	Veal and Ham Loaf	Chocolate Rolls
Sugar	Cocktail Pack	Sauce
Salad Cream	Pork and Egg Pie	Sweets
Steak Puddings	Pork Pies	Biscuits
Nescafe	Orange Juice	Mincemeat
Rice	Irish Tongue	Sponges
Fish Cakes	Pearl Barley	Dried Peaches
Cakes	Squash	Dabs
Salt		

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Under the Factory Acts the City Council is concerned with heating, ventilation and cleanliness and with sanitary conveniences. Routine visits are made by the Sanitary Inspectors and registers are kept of all factories. In connection with infectious disease or other matters lists of outworkers are kept and their houses or workrooms visited from time to time. Two hundred and forty persons were on the outworkers' lists for 1953.

There are 481 factories on the register, divided into 403 power factories and 78 without mechanical power.

323 visits were made during the year. Notices regarding defects were served in five cases, other matters being dealt with informally. Defects included want of cleanliness and unsuitable or insufficient sanitary accommodation.

The following tables, which are in the form required by the Minister of Labour and National Service, give particulars of the administration of the Acts in this area.

1.—Inspections for the Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	240	3	—
Factories without mechanical power ...	80	2	—
*Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	3	—	—
Total ...	323	5	—
*Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			

2.—*Defects Found.*

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects. Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ...	6	6	2	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperatures (S. 3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ...	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) { insufficient	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) { unsuitable	24	14	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) { not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Other Offences (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)	13	4	5	—
Total ...	47	28	7	—

3.—*Home Work.*

List of Out-Workers (*Part VIII, Section* 110).

List received from employers. Wearing Apparel :—	Twice in the Year. Total Lists.	Out-Workers.	Once in the Year. Lists.	Out-Workers.
(1) Making, etc	54	27	106	–	28
Addresses of Out-workers { Received from other Councils	–	–	–	–
Addresses of Out-workers { Forwarded to other Councils	4	23	1	8
Prosecutions (failure to send in lists)		–		–
No. of inspections of Out-workers' Premises		156		–
Out-work in unwholesome Premises (Sec. 111)		–		
Out-work in infected Premises (Sec. 111)		–		

4.—Registered Factories.

Factories on the Register (Section 8) at the end of the year ... 481

5.—Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:

Class.		Number.
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (S. 128)		5
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (S. 3)	Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	-
	Reports of action sent to H.M. Inspector ...	-
Others		-

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There were four registered Common Lodging Houses in the city in 1953 as follows :—

"The Horse & Jockey," East Road	7	Lodgers.
"The George IVth," East Road	14	,,
"The Church Army Hostel," Willow Walk ...	37	,,
"The White Ribbon Hotel," East Road ...	37	,,
Total	95	

Nine routine visits were made during the year. Conditions were satisfactory on the whole.

The registration of "The Horse and Jockey," East Road, was cancelled at the end of the year as the rooms were no longer in use as a Common Lodging House.

CARAVANS.

Under the Cambridge Corporation Act, 1932, the following sites are approved :—

Adjoining 132 Scotland Road	12	Caravans
Belonging to Mrs. Harris, Coldham's Lane ...	12	,,
Fen Road, Chesterton	12	,,

During the year the demand for caravan sites continued. No further sites were approved under the Act, but the Council raised no objection to the use of a number of sites for limited periods, and at the end of the year there were 14 such sites occupied by 27 caravans.

RAG FLOCK ACTS.

During the year visits were made to upholsterers' premises and no further action under the Acts was necessary.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Under the Public Health Act, a number of inspections were made of places of entertainment such as theatres, cinemas and other premises in connection with ventilation, cleanliness and sanitary accommodation.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

The Council provides a free service for householders. Business premises are charged a flat rate of 5/- per hour. The service is in great demand, particularly on the west side of Cambridge where houses have large gardens and many people keep chickens or pets. In the business areas a number of firms have their premises dealt with by contract with private firms. From time to time, under the supervision of the sanitary inspectors, the ratcatchers make investigations in blocks of properties, but our experience has been that the presence of rats in large numbers in Cambridge is not common.

As a routine measure, sewers throughout the city are test-baited once a year, about 300 points being used. Areas found to be affected are poison-baited twice a year, or as necessary, and results checked.

The following figures indicate some of the work done during the year :—

Number of enquiries and requests received ...	1016
Number of rats killed and bodies recovered ...	1531
Blocks of property specially treated	22
Estimated kill	650

In addition, poison " takes " were in the region of 4,200. The number of rats killed in this way can only be estimated.

In the course of the work 5,714 visits were made to 1,206 properties and to water courses, tips and other places.

289 properties were treated for mice, necessitating 636 visits.

The Inspectors have dealt with a number of properties where the drains were defective and were harbouring rats. Other ratcatching jobs have been done following Inspectors' routine visits to food premises.

V. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1953.

Number of Schools :—

Primary	20
Secondary Grammar	2
Secondary Modern	3
Technical Central	1
Open Air...	1
Special	1
Nursery	3

Number of Departments :—

Nursery	3
Primary	30
Secondary Grammar	2
Secondary Modern	5
Technical Central	2
Open Air	1
Special	1

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Number of children on registers... * ...	7493	8132	8679	9026	9387	9737	10047	10841	11379	11726
Average number of children in attendance	6445	7108	7745	8076	8492	8856	8867	9967	9883	10761

* Includes evacuees.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The usual arrangements for routine medical inspections in this country provide for an examination shortly after a child enters school, another at the age of ten and a final one as a " leaver." For some years, however, it has been the practice, in Cambridge, to have another routine examination at the age of eight, when the child can be more co-operative than as an " entrant," when the teaching staff have had some experience of his life under school conditions and when his sight can be tested, which cannot, usually, be satisfactorily done at a much earlier age.

In the last term of 1951 a further modification of the medical inspection system was introduced under which children are examined at three-yearly intervals, so that the full range of routine medical inspection is :—

1. At nursery school (every term).
2. At primary school as entrants (in the 6th year).
3. At primary school in the 9th year.
4. At secondary school in the 12th year.
5. At secondary school as leavers (in the 15th year).
6. At grammar school if remaining beyond the statutory leaving age (17 or 18).

Under the old system the examination at the age of 10 came when a child was about to leave the primary school and go to the secondary school, and this had the disadvantage that any consultation about the child's future was, necessarily, with teachers who were about to relinquish charge of him. It seemed very much better, therefore, to transfer this examination to one year later when the child has just entered the secondary school. Any consultation about his health at this stage is with the teacher who will have charge of him for some years to come, and, moreover, parents attending the medical inspection are brought into contact with the school staff early in the child's attendance at the new school.

We have in Cambridge, therefore, a very comprehensive system of routine medical inspection.

The numbers examined in the four main age groups are as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Entrants	811 ...	747 ...	1558
8 Year Group ...	524 ...	513 ...	1037
11 Year Group ...	497 ...	435 ...	932
Leavers	438 ...	396 ...	834
	2270	2091	4361

In addition to these routine inspections, 9,645 children were seen at special examinations or re-inspections. These included older children (beyond the statutory leaving age) at grammar schools, and boys at the Perse School.

The following Table shows the number of routine inspections carried out at the various schools :—

1953.	Entrants.		8 Year Group.		11 Year Group.		14 Year Group.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Brunswick	77	66	90	78	—	—	—	—
Central	—	—	—	—	48	57	102	54
Cherry Hinton ...	32	21	20	18	—	—	—	—
Chesterton Senior ...	—	—	—	—	136	116	61	95
Coleridge Senior ...	—	—	—	—	117	129	126	96
County High Schools...	—	—	—	—	95	103	112	112
Fawcett	37	26	37	27	—	—	—	—
Milton Road	64	56	40	50	—	—	—	—
Morley Memorial ...	35	26	27	26	—	—	—	—
Newnham Croft ...	27	19	13	20	—	—	—	—
Park Street	14	16	17	11	—	—	—	—
Priory	110	95	41	29	—	—	—	—
Richmond Road ...	15	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romsey	—	—	58	43	—	—	—	—
St. Andrew's	—	—	37	36	—	—	—	—
Roman Catholic ...	20	18	25	31	12	20	15	18
St. Barnabas	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. George's	—	—	—	—	31	10	22	21
St. Luke's	39	39	31	35	—	—	—	—
St. Matthew's... ...	38	36	12	16	—	—	—	—
St. Paul's	19	14	8	23	—	—	—	—
St. Philip's	61	56	38	48	—	—	—	—
Sedley	71	99	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shirley...	39	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perse Boys'	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	—
Queen Edith's ...	71	62	30	22	—	—	—	—
	811	747	524	513	497	435	438	396
	1558		1037		932		834	

Attendance of Parents.—The percentage of parents present at the routine inspections was 65.0, being 3.0 per cent. lower than the previous year.

Review of the Findings Disclosed at inspection.

The number of individual children found at routine inspection to require treatment shows an increase from 672 in 1952 to 711 in 1953, and was 20.0 per cent. of the children examined in the routine groups. This figure is exclusive of uncleanliness and dental disease, but includes children found to require treatment on account of their defective nutritional condition.

Among the " entrants " the percentage requiring treatment was 15.0; among the 8 year group, 19.0, and among the 11 and 14 year groups, 21.2 and 20.0 respectively.

The total number of children with no defects was 1,686, or 50.7 per cent. of the number examined at routine medical inspection. In 1952 the percentage was 58.5.

Before making any comparison of the percentage of defects in the four age groups, it should be borne in mind that the acuity of vision of " entrants " is not tested.

Cleanliness.—The total number of individual children found verminous at school by the School Nurses during the special visits they made for this purpose during 1953 was 106, compared with 227 in 1952.

The proportion of children found harbouring lice (as opposed to nits or eggs) in their hair was 0.04 per cent. In 1952 the proportion was 2.4 per cent.

Thirty-three children suffering from Scabies, or contacts of that disease, were dealt with at the Scabies Treatment Centre, compared with 37 in 1952.

Ringworm.—There was 1 case of ringworm of the body discovered during 1953.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—405 children had notably large tonsils. Of these 96 required treatment.

Orthopaedic Defects and Deformities.—The defects found include :—Flat foot, 319 ; spinal curvature, 13 ; round shoulders, 77 ; knock-knees, 70 ; flat chest, 32 ; overriding toes, 6 ; deformed toes, 20 ; pigeon chest, 7 ; and other conditions, 203.

Defective Vision.—The number of children found at routine inspection to have defective vision (worse than 6/9) was 229. All required treatment. In addition 29 " specials " were examined. All required treatment.

External Eye Disease.—The conditions found were Blepharitis, 23 ; Squint 52, and 34 other conditions, making a total of 109. The total number of similar conditions in 1952 was 71.

Vaccination.—The proportion of children found with vaccination marks in 1953 was 31.2 per cent., this being 0.9 per cent. less than the previous year.

SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT.

School Clinics.

There are nine sessions each week at the two School Clinics : Auckland Road and Romsey (Coleridge Road).

Medical Examination.—The total number of children seen by doctors at the Clinics during 1953 was 3,162, 827 less than in 1952.

The total attendances in 1953 of these children numbered 9,072, a decrease of 955 as compared with 1952.

Intelligence tests were carried out upon 31 children (29 in 1952) : 17 were recommended for the Special School (5 boys and 12 girls).

Arising out of medical examinations at the Clinics, 53 children were recommended for the Open Air School (24 boys and 29 girls).

Treatment of Defects.—The total number of children treated for minor ailments at the Clinics was 1,224 ; of this number 532 children attended for the first time The attendances numbered 6,106. In addition, treatment was given to 716 for defective vision and 4,930 for dental disease, making a total of 6,330 cases treated in 1953, as compared with 6,452 in 1952.

Of the 716 who attended for defective vision spectacles were prescribed in 455 cases.

Hospital Treatment.—The orthopaedic department of Addenbrooke's Hospital holds a special session for school children every month. Our school medical officers and nurses attend the session.

Work of the School Nurses.

There are 12 School Nurses; 11 are also Health Visitors and give 45 per cent. of their time to school work.

The total number of visits made to schools in the year was 655, of which 273 were in connection with the routine medical inspections, 218 for cleanliness survey, and the remainder for various other purposes.

The " home " visits numbered 1,907 in the year; 79 for the purpose of following-up cases of defects found at routine inspections, 1,305 in connection with infectious disease, and 523 visits of enquiry as to the cause of absence of children notified as ill by Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers. During these home visits the School Nurse is able to give useful advice to parents.

The figures in 1952 were :—Total home visits, 1,859, following-up 60, infectious diseases 1,402, absentees 397.

Artificial Sunlight.

Ultra Violet Light therapy is given at Auckland Road and Romsey Clinics.

The number of children treated, the attendances, and the conditions for which they were recommended are shown in the following table :—

	Auckland Road.	Romsey.	Total.
No. of new cases	49	53	102
Cases brought forward from 1952	15	9	24
Total	64	62	126
Total number of attendances	773	932	1705
Defects :—			
Chronic Colds and allied conditions	18	21	39
Debility following Illness ...	7	24	31
Sub Average Nutrition ...	6	2	8
Skin Conditions	12	2	14
Other Conditions	3	2	5
Anaemia	—	1	1
Poor Appetite	—	1	1
Cervical Adenitis	3	—	3

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number inoculated	836
Under 5 ,, ...	795
Over 5 ,, ...	41

In addition, 996 children were given a secondary or reinforcing injection during the year.

It is estimated that 77.6 per cent. of school children have completed a course of immunisation against Diphtheria at any time up to December 31st, 1953.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Open Air School.—The Open Air School is a special school of 120 places catering for children who, for physical or other reasons, do not fit into the ordinary school system. It is situated in Ascham Road, off Milton Road. The classrooms are all separate blocks spaced out in a pleasant garden and open grounds. Children from 4 to 15 years are admitted for periods varying with their needs ; but the policy is, wherever possible, to give intensive treatment so that they may return to an ordinary school as soon as possible. Among the children at the school in 1953 the following conditions were represented :—

Asthma	11
Bronchiectasis	6
Catarrh	1
Cerebral Palsy	13
Congenital lack of Femur	1
Debility...	26
Diabetes	1
Dislocation of Hips	1
Epilepsy	6
Enuresis	1
Gross Obesity	1
Heart	2
Hydrocephalis	1
Icthyosis	1
Maladjustment	10
Malnutrition	1
Muscular Atrophy	1
Partial Spina Bifida	1
Perthes Disease	2
Poliomyelitis	2
Post Meningitis	1
Primary Tuberculosis	10
Sinusitis	2
Slipped Ephiphysis Right Hip ...	1
Tuberculosis Contact	3

The number of children on the register at the beginning of the year was 117. 55 left and 41 were admitted during the year. Of the 55 who left 39 returned to their ordinary schools, 6 left the city, 3 were admitted to hospital or sanatorium, 4 became over age, 2 were transferred to the Special School and 1 died.

All children stay for lunch and have a rest of at least one hour in the open air afterwards. Lessons are taken out of doors whenever possible, and emphasis is laid on other outdoor activities like games, dancing and gardening.

A medical officer attends for one session each week. A full-time nurse is in attendance. A remedial gymnast sees the children needing physiotherapy each morning, and the school is visited at intervals by the after-care sister of the Orthopaedic Department of Addenbrooke's Hospital. A speech therapist attends for four sessions each week.

Special transport is provided. There is no serious waiting list.

Cerebral Palsy Unit.—A special unit for the treatment and education of children suffering from cerebral palsy was started at the Open Air School in October, 1953. A small treatment room adjoins the class-room and a whole-time physiotherapist is employed.

There are several schools of thought about methods of relieving these conditions, but we have preferred that elaborated by Dr. and Mrs. Bobath of the London Cerebral Palsy Centre. The basic principle of this method is to accustom the child to postures which inhibit the reflexes causing his paralysis.

At the end of the year there were fourteen children under treatment.

Parents are encouraged to attend, and they assist the physiotherapist with the treatment of their own child and so learn methods to employ at home.

The Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children.—This school is also in Ascham Road, off Milton Road, and had, at the end of 1953, 70 children on roll, with official accommodation for only 60. With an extension, already sanctioned, accommodation for 80 children will be provided. 10% of the places are reserved for children from Cambridgeshire County.

The age range is from 5 to 16, and intelligence quotients range from about 50% to about 75% of average. This quotient is, of course, only a guide to admission, and other factors are taken into consideration when the assessment is made. These children, who would inevitably lose their confidence by working with children of superior ability in big classes, are helped to develop to the best of their potentiality by working at their own pace in small groups where human relations are easier to establish. Almost all the children are subsequently able to take their place in the community, and suitable employment is found for them before they leave the school. Contact with the home is established by regular visits by a member of the Cambridgeshire Mental Welfare Association, who reports to the school and who will also keep in touch with the children after they leave the school.

Drama, painting, dancing, handicraft and cooking as means of self-expression play an important part in the life of the school and help to develop the children's ability to enjoy comradeship and group spirit. Visits in the city and further afield stimulate their interest and broaden their outlook.

The greatest benefit is derived if children can be admitted before senior school age.

Special transport is provided.

70 children were in attendance at the beginning of the year. 13 left and 13 more were admitted in their places during the year, leaving 70 on roll at the year-end. Of the 13 who left, 12 were reported to the Cambridgeshire County Council for supervision, and 1 left the city.

Remedial Exercises.—The plan of giving short intensive courses of treatment has been continued, instead of long periods of weekly treatment.

School departments so visited ...	21
Children treated :—	
Foot defects	215
Postural defects	116
Breathing exercises	60
Other cases	—
	412

There are 71 children having breathing exercises (for asthma) in school once a week.

At the Open Air School 68 children are treated, most of them daily.

Spastics	17
Asthmatics	30
Other chest troubles	11
Postural defects	10

Institutional Care.—Handicapped children maintained in Institutions at any time during the year :—

Blind	1
Epileptic	2
Educationally Sub-Normal	14
Deaf and Dumb	1
Cripples...	8
No. of children maintained in Residential Homes for Maladjusted Children at any time during the year	10

Supervision by the Tuberculosis Officer.—The number of children reported upon by the Tuberculosis Officer during the year was 49. Twelve were excluded from attending school and 6 non-infectious cases were recommended for the Open Air School.

Voluntary Agencies.—Voluntary associations which carry on work among school children, and which give most valuable help, include the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare, the Cambridge Central Aid Society, and the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

The Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children gave assistance to several cases during the year.

The Committee for Education makes an annual grant to the Ely Diocesan Association for looking after deaf and dumb children during holidays, and for their work in placing such children in occupations after leaving school.

An Occupation Centre for low grade mentally defective children is held at St. Giles' Mission Room, Pound Hill. The Centre is under the control of the Cambridgeshire County Council.

SICKNESS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Infectious Diseases.—Notifications of Infectious Diseases in children of School Age were as follows :—

	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Scarlet Fever ...	20	46	83	179	117	16	70	73
Diphtheria ...	2	2	4	—	—	1	—	—
Measles ...	44	621	61	266	95	613	147	490
Whooping Cough	20	114	21	59	62	183	39	10
Poliomyelitis ...	1	1	1	5	—	15	3	9
Dysentery ...	6	—	1	1	3	62	1	56

Deaths.—There were 5 deaths in children of school age notified during the year. The causes of death were :—

Poliomyelitis	2
Astrocytoma	1
Uraemia	1
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	1

MILK AND MEALS.

Provision of Milk.—The number of bottles of milk (one-third pint) delivered to schools (excluding Open Air School) was 9,156 on a typical day in December, 1953. On a similar sample day the year before the number was 8,419.

School Meals.—Dinners for school children were provided in December as follows :—

(i) At canteens at Cherry Hinton Hall Nursery, Coleridge, St. Andrew's R.C., Open Air, Cambridgeshire High Schools for Boys and Girls, Ditton Fields Nursery, Romsey, Brunswick Junior and Infants' Schools, Technical Central, Chesterton, Fawcett, Priory, Queen Ediths, and Shirley (which supplied St. Andrew's C.E.) Schools.

(ii) Chesterton Central Kitchen (capacity 1,000 meals daily) in December provided dinners for the following schools :— Richmond Road, Milton Road Junior Mixed and Infants', St. Luke's Junior Mixed and Infants', St. Matthew's Junior Mixed and Infants', New Street (Brunswick Infants'), and St. George's Schools.

(iii) Burnside Central Kitchen (capacity 1,000 meals daily) in December provided dinners for the following schools :— St. Philip's Junior Boys', Junior Girls', and Infants', Cherry Hinton, Sedley, Homerton Nursery, Newnham Croft, St. Barnabas', Park Street, St. Paul's, Morley Memorial Junior Mixed and Infants' Schools.

(iv) The number of children having dinners in December, 1953, was 5,430, of which 545 were free (as compared with a total of 5,567 in December, 1952, of which 509 were free).

CHILD GUIDANCE.

The County Council's Child Guidance Clinic at Chesterton Hall serves the city as well as the county area, and the following information relating to the clinic's work for city children is taken from the Director's report for the year 1953.

Staff.—The staff, in 1953, consisted of H. Banister, Ph.D., Director ; Mrs. Rosemary Pritchard, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Psychiatrist ; Mrs. Sisson, M.A., Psychotherapist ; Mrs. Salaman, B.A., Educational Psychologist ; Miss D. M. Hutchinson, M.A., and Miss M. V. Bishop, B.Sc., Psychiatric Social Workers ; Miss Hazzard and Mrs. M. Clarke, Clerks. Miss Hutchinson, Miss Bishop and Miss Hazzard are the only full-time members.

Cases.—The tables which follow show that 88 city children were referred to the clinic as against 130 in 1952. The most frequent reasons for referring children come under the major heading of behaviour disorders, 56 in all. Of these, 20 children were said to be unmanageable and 16 had been stealing. Next in order of frequency were habit disorders, 28, of whom 11 had excretory difficulties ; then educational, 25 ; and last the nervous disorders, 14, of which the chief symptom was fear.

Statistics.

Cases referred by:

School Medical Officer	28
Head Teachers	16
Parents	17
M. & C.W.	4
Magistrates and Probation Officers ...	5
Speech Therapists	1
Children's Officer	1
School Welfare Officer	2
Private Doctors	11
Other Agencies	3
	88

Problems.

Nervous Disorders.

Fears and Anxiety	6
Depression	2
Excitability	1
Apathy	1

Habit Disorders.

Speech...	1
Sleep	6
Movement	5
Excretory	8
Nervous Pains and Paralysis	3

Behaviour Disorders.

Unmanageable	12
Tempers	4
Aggressiveness	3
Jealous Behaviour	2
Stealing	13
Lying and Romancing	1
Truancy	3
Sex Difficulties	3
Demanding attention	1

Educational and Vocational Difficulties.

Backwardness	17
	88

Cases Closed.

Examined at Clinic.

Examined and Advised	27
I.Q. only	2

Treated.

Improved	53
Not improved	1
Sent to Hostel or School	4

Not Treated or Treatment Incomplete.

Parents Unco-operative	5
Left District	1
	93

SPEECH THERAPY.

Speech Therapists are attached to the Child Guidance Clinic and work in the city schools and school clinics as well as in the county. Three sessions a week are held at the Open Air School.

Staff.—There was no change in the staff during 1953, Mrs. Hramstov, Miss Westrop, and Miss Abotomey having worked throughout the year.

Cases.—238 children were treated during the year, an increase of 31 over the 1952 number. 68 were discharged with improved speech.

Statistics.

Cases.

Referred during the year	126
Number requiring treatment	117
Treated	247
Discharged	101
Under treatment at close of year ...	146
On waiting list at close of year	74
Not examined at close of year	1

Speech Defects of Children examined during the year.

Dyslalia	19
Stammer	60
Sigmatism	32
Other defects	6
	117

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

(Report of the Chief Dental Officer, W. Baird Grandison, F.D.S.)

The Forty-sixth Annual Report on the work of the Dental Department covers the period from January 1st, 1953, to December 31st, 1953, inclusive. Owing to shortage of Staff and extreme pressure of work the report is wholly statistical in character.

Dental Defects.

(1)	Number of children who were :	
	Inspected by the Dentist :	
	(*a*) Periodic Age Groups (5 to 15)	4669
	(*b*) Specials	1206
		5875
(2)	Found to require treatment	4612
(3)	Number referred for treatment	4612
(4)	Actually treated	4390
(5)	Attendances made by children for treatment	6366
(6)	Half-days devoted to :	
	Inspection	57
	Treatment	1359
		1416
(7)	Fillings :	
	Permanent Teeth	4792
	Temporary Teeth	1799
		6591

(8) Number of teeth filled :

Permanent teeth	4792
Temporary Teeth	1799
	6591

(9) Extractions :

Permanent Teeth	465
Temporary Teeth	3136
	3601

(10) General anaesthetic administrations 40

(11) Other Operations :

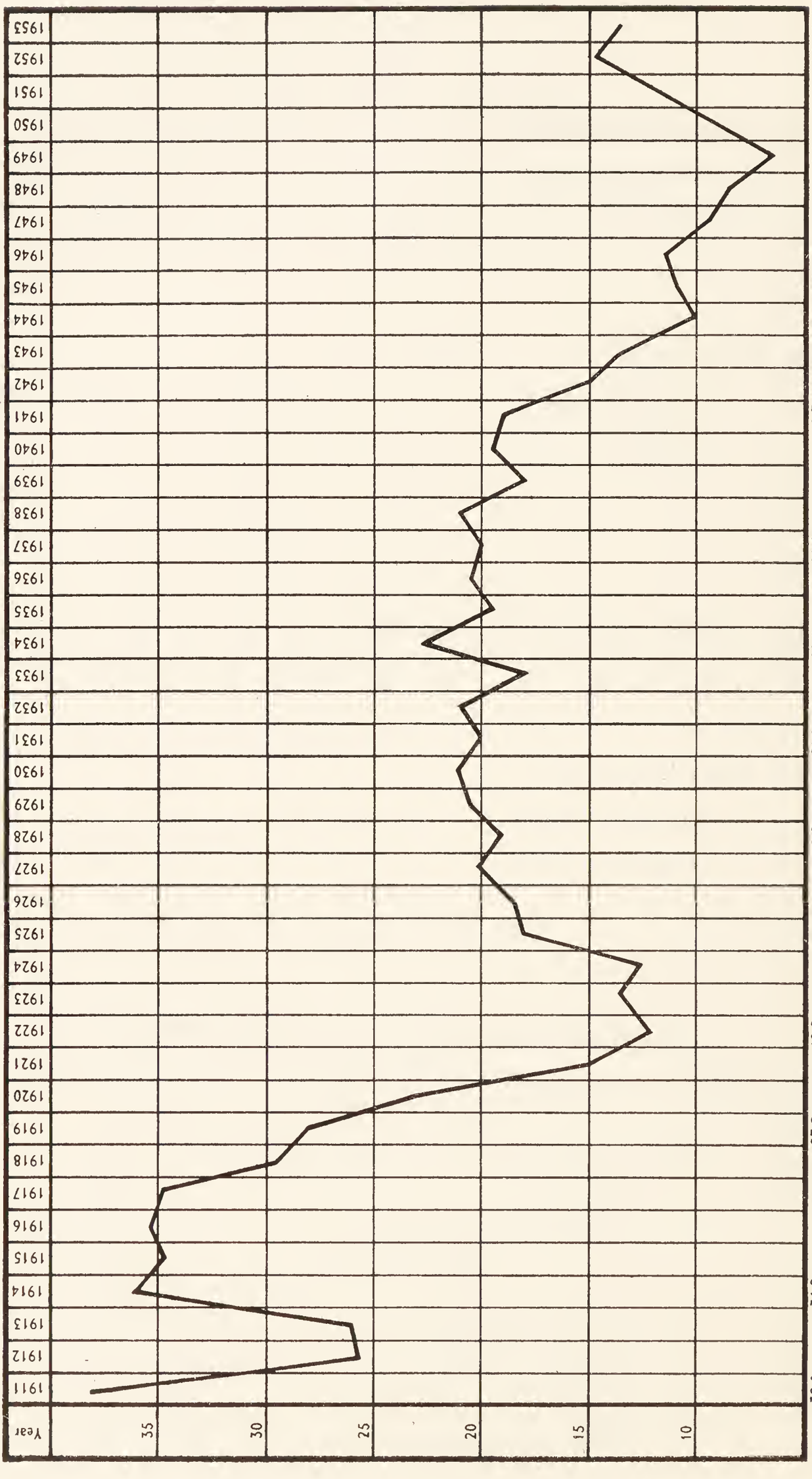
Permanent Teeth	11
Temporary Teeth	1114
	1125

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR ADOLESCENTS.

(From Leaving School to entering the National Health Service Scheme).

No. of Adolescents enrolled in the City Scheme	747
,, Attendances	1350
,, Fillings	684
,, Extractions for Caries	55
,, ,, for Regulation	8
,, Other Operations...	55
,, Scalings	56
,, Dentures Supplied	—
,, Repairs to dentures	—
,, Crowns	3
,, Inlays	—
,, X-ray Examinations	18

Chart showing the percentage of decay present in the Temporary Teeth of the Five-Year Old Group of Children before treatment, from the Years 1911 to 1953 inclusive.



PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Annual Report of the Physical Education Organiser—Mr. H. Payne.

In previous reports reference has been made to changes which have evolved in physical education in schools in general and in primary schools in particular. Whilst the changes have been most marked in method, the programme has also broadened, and those responsible have been striving to apply modern principles of education to their teaching. In a period of radical alteration there is always the danger of change being made for change's sake. As in recent years, the 1933 Syllabus of Physical Training became sometimes out-dated by practice, one of the tasks of the Organiser was to help teachers to be receptive yet critical, adventurous and yet cautious, combining the best of the old methods with the best of the new. The wisdom of this policy has been proved in the last two years, in which the Ministry of Education has published a new Syllabus of Physical Education in the Primary School.

Part I, published in 1952, under the title "Moving and Growing," was specifically designated as a study " for parents and teachers " of the growth and development of children through movement, as a prelude to the more practical Part II " Planning the Programme " published last summer. Its distribution to all city primary schools gave definition and confirmation to the scope and method of training already in operation in most of the schools, whilst giving teachers basic suggestions and material for planning their own lessons.

Primary Schools.—For the first time this official primary syllabus provides no set tables of exercises, and the initiative in arranging both the form and the material for lessons is left to the teachers to suit their own local conditions. They are thus brought into line with the secondary schools in which responsibility for these has always rested on the teachers.

Those more enthusiastic welcomed this step as an opportunity for experiment and wider scope, reflected in the lively, often more intelligent and purposeful activity of their classes. It is pleasing to record the high commendation which some of them have received on the general attitude and capabilities of classes which have demonstrated their work before specialists, who in some cases were sceptical as regards " the new outlook." Among these may be included a conference of the East Anglian Organisers and Training College Lecturers of Physical Education who were much impressed by demonstrations by infants and juniors at Park Street School.

Generally, there is more confidence on the teacher's part and more activity and enjoyment on that of the children, assisted very substantially as equipment has become available on a scale to cater for individual practice. In some classes there remains the need to add a real sense of purpose to the activity of the children, particularly in infants' schools, in which the potentialities of young children under guidance and encouragement are not always realised, so that lessons become periods of " play " rather than of training.

No specific courses in physical education for primary school teachers were held in Cambridge during the year, but the fact that some of those who were unable to attend them in 1952 travelled as far as Bassingbourn and Cheveley to attend similar area courses says much for their keenness.

Secondary Schools.—These have not kept pace with the primary schools either as regards teaching methods or programme. This has been emphasised more and more in apparatus work, as primary children gained experience in climbing and agility equipment. Too often the scope for adventure and experiment open to the junior child had to give place at the secondary stage to the routine marshalling and basic class instruction in activities which he could already perform, with a consequent feeling of frustration and loss of interest. Regard for system, tidiness of formation, and to some extent safety, restricted self-reliance and individual practice, and boys in particular were often not fully extended.

To overcome this it was considered desirable to let the secondary school teachers see up-to-date primary school training and study it as a basis for their own schemes and methods, and the following arrangements were made :—

(1) A short evening course for men teachers of older boys was attended by almost every city teacher concerned. Primary training demonstrated by classes and on films made a big impression and keen discussions followed, led by Mr. I. B. Lisence, H.M.I. Subsequently the teachers requested :—

(2) A period of a few weeks for experiment in their own schools and

(3) an additional session for discussion and pooling of ideas.

It is still too early to assess the results of the course, but at least it can be claimed that the teachers have a better picture of their own part in the general scheme and are keen to adapt their methods and programme accordingly. It is hoped to arrange a similar course for women teachers this year.

Except for one vacancy filled in the Autumn Term at Coleridge Girls' School, staffing was stable.

Games and Sports.—There was no major development during the year which was unusually favourable as regards weather. Of the post-war schools, Fawcett Junior is the only one able to use its own playing field but, in co-operation with the Commons Committee, satisfactory arrangements for the others were made as follows :—

Priory Junior—on Coldham's Common.

Queen Edith Junior—on the field at Cherry Hinton Hall.

In the secondary schools, with the necessary equipment, basket ball is being played increasingly, particularly as a club activity. It is interesting to mention that a team of Coleridge teachers and boys beat the University " B " team.

Similarly tennis, played in the playground, has become an established game for those boys in their last year who desire it at Chesterton Secondary Modern School, at which there is a close link-up with the girls' school as regards equipment and coaching.

Coaching Courses were as follows :—

(1) Association football in co-operation with the Cambridgeshire Football Association.

(2) Rounders in co-operation with the Central Council of Physical Recreation.

(3) A special coaching session in rugby football at the Boys' High School.

(4) Lawn Tennis. Arrangements were made under the Lawn Tennis Associations' national coaching scheme to enable teachers and club leaders to qualify for the Association's Intermediate Coaching Certificate. Unfortunately, the number of entries of those holding the elementary certificate—an essential qualification—was below the number required by the Association and the course had to be cancelled. All places in a further elementary coaching course to be held in the spring term have been filled and the class is self-supporting.

Further Education and Service of Youth.—Participation of sports clubs for general and specific training purposes has been a feature of evening recreational classes in the larger evening centres, and the links thus formed are proving advantageous to both. In this respect the formation of the Coleridge Athletic Club is noteworthy.

In youth centres and the Boys' Club there has been a wider variety of physical recreational activities, but the number involved in each is sometimes on a scale which makes it difficult to justify the provision of the equipment desired.

The activities of the Cambridge and County Youth Sports Council, in all of which the Organiser has an executive part, continued on the same broad lines as in previous years. It is pleasing to record that in nearly all its events a main difficulty was to cope with the large number of entries—individual and club. After a lapse of some years a very successful inter-club rounders tournament was held on Trinity College field, with eleven club entries.

Football coaching schools, sponsored by the Youth Sports Council, for members of youth organisations, have been conducted weekly at Central and Coleridge Evening Centres throughout the winter by voluntary and qualified coaches.

In conclusion, the Organiser offers his thanks for the support of the Chairman and Members of the Committee for Education, the City Education Officer and of members of the staff.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1953

The details given in the following Tables are in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Education, and the three age groups are entrants, 11 year and leavers.

Table I.

Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.

A. Periodic Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups.

Entrants	1558
Second Age Group	932
Third Age Group	834
Total	3324
Number of other Periodic Inspections	1073
Grand Total	4397

B. Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	9409
Number of Re-Inspections	464
Total	9873

C. Pupils Found to Require Treatment.

Number of individual pupils found at periodic medical inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin):—

Group. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For any of the other Conditions recorded in Table IIA. (3)	Total Individual Pupils. (4)
Entrants	4	231	211
Second Age Group ...	52	146	172
Third Age Group... ...	54	113	150
Total (Prescribed Groups)	110	490	533
Other Periodic Inspections	54	150	178
Grand Total	164	640	711

Table II.

A. Return of Defects Found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Periodic Inspections. No. of Defects. Requiring Treatment. (2)	Periodic Inspections. No. of Defects. Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment. (3)	Special Inspections. No. of Defects. Requiring Treatment. (4)	Special Inspections. No. of Defects. Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment. (5)
Skin...	25	121	552	7
Eyes — a. Vision ...	164	142	113	18
b. Squint ...	21	38	6	2
c. Other ...	27	36	202	1
Ears — a. Hearing...	7	27	10	5
b. Otitis Media	9	31	45	1
c. Other ...	4	11	60	–
Nose or Throat ...	123	339	114	21
Speech	17	33	6	1
Cervical Glands ...	11	570	30	3
Heart and Circulation	3	17	2	5
Lungs	30	87	11	7
Developmental—				
a. Hernia ...	3	4	–	–
b. Other ...	1	37	2	–
Orthopaedic—				
a. Posture ...	99	37	20	2
b. Flat Foot	117	124	27	7
c. Other ...	78	111	38	11
Nervous System—				
a. Epilepsy	1	–	–	–
b. Other ...	4	12	85	1
Psychological—				
a. Development	3	28	12	6
b. Stability	19	70	5	3
Other	38	98	2369	11

B. Classification of the General Condition of Pupils Inspected during the year in the Age Groups.

Age Groups.	Number of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good.)		B. (Average.)		C. (Poor.)	
		No.	% of Col. 2.	No.	% of Col. 2.	No.	% of Col. 2.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants ...	1558	748	48.01	783	50.25	27	2.31
Second Age Group	932	443	47.53	471	50.53	18	1.93
Third Age Group	834	502	60.19	318	38.13	14	1.67
Other Periodic Inspections...	1073	542	50.51	505	47.06	26	2.42
Total ...	4397	2235	50.83	2077	47.23	85	1.93

Table III.

Infestation with Vermin.

(i)	Total number of Examinations in the Schools by the School Nurses or other authorised persons	25,890
(ii)	Total number of Individual Pupils found to be infested	106
(iii)	Number of Individual Pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ...	74
(iv)	Number of Individual Pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) ...	—

Table IV.

Treatment Tables.

Group I. Diseases of the Skin.

(Excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table III.)

(a)	Number of Defects Treated, or under Treatment, during the Year.
Ringworm—Scalp	—
Ringworm—Body	1
Scabies	26
Impetigo...	9
Other Skin Diseases	468
Total	504

Group II. Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

	Number of Cases Dealt With.
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	201
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	716
Total	917

No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were Prescribed	455

Group III. Treatment of Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	Total Number Treated.
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) For Diseases of the Ear	1
(b) For Adenoids and Chronic Tonsilitis	363
(c) For other Nose and Throat conditions	29
Received other forms of treatment	38
Total	431

Group IV. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

(a) No. treated as In-patients in Hospitals or Hospital Schools	2
(b) No. treated otherwise, *e.g.*, in Clinics or Out-Patients' Departments	60

Group V. Child Guidance Treatment.

No. of Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	183

Group VI. Speech Therapy.

No. of Pupils treated by Speech Therapists ...	247

Group VII. Other Treatment Given.

	Total Number Treated.
Miscellaneous minor ailments	1398

Mentally Defective Children.

No. of children reported to the Local Health Authority during 1953 :—

Under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act	1
Under Section 57 (5) for statutory supervision	11

VI. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MATERNITY AND MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

Midwives.—The Supervisor of Midwives is Dr. Margaret C. K. Patterson, Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Seven midwives gave notification of intention to practise in the City during the year.

In addition to domiciliary and private midwives, 39 midwives notified institutional practice from the County Hospital (10 of these left the district during the year).

The number of notifications received from midwives in domiciliary practice (as required by the rules of the Central Midwives' Board) is as follows :—

Sending for help on behalf of the mother	4
Midwife's liability to be a source of infection	1
Notification of a stillbirth	1
Notification of a death	1
Notification of artificial feeding	14
	21

Maternity Nurses.—Two maternity nurses notified intention to practise in the City.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—There were three full-time midwives during the year and they attended 89 cases as Midwives (**1952**–95) and 109 cases as Maternity Nurses* (**1952**–74).

The number of visits paid to midwifery cases was 1,906 and to maternity cases 2,187. The number of ante-natal visits was 1,317.

Gas and Air Analgesia was administered by the midwives in 87 midwifery and 89 maternity cases.

Maternity Homes.—The number of maternity and nursing homes in the City at the end of 1953 was four.

Births.—The number of births in Cambridge notified during the year to parents who normally reside in the City is as follows :—

	1953.		1952.	
Notified from Nursing Homes ...	26	(2%)	36	(3%)
Notified from Maternity Hospital ...	926	(74%)	1001	(77%)
Notified from patient's own home ...	302	(24%)	267	(20%)
	1254		1304	

*A midwife acts as such when she conducts the confinement. She acts as a maternity nurse when she attends to the nursing work of a confinement conducted by a medical practitioner.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics. —The usual weekly ante-natal session was held at Auckland Road Clinic, and the attendances are shown in the following tables :—

Total Attendances :	1953.	1952.
Non-Pregnant ...	2	5
Ante-Natal ...	320	352
Post-Natal ...	23	31
	345	388

Classification of Patients :	*Brought forward from* 1952.	*New Cases in* 1953.	*Total Number who attended in the year.*
No. of Patients who had examinations and were found to be non-pregnant	—	2	2
No. who had ante-natal examinations only (no subsequent post-natal in 1953)	10	51	61
No. who had ante-natal examinations and returned for post-natal	7	11	18
No. who had post-natal only (no previous ante-natal)...	2	2	4
	19	66	85
(1952)	(17)	(90)	(107)

INFANT WELFARE.

Premature Births.—The number of live premature births (*i.e.*, birth weight 5 lbs. 8 ozs. or less) in the cases of City residents during 1953 was 70, and the survivals at the end of one month were :—

	Year of Birth.		*Survived at end of One Month.*	
	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.
Born at Home	9	7	7	7
Born in Hospital ...	59	72	51	64
Born in Nursing Home ...	2	1	2	1
	70	80	60	72

Special attention is given to this group of infants by the Health Visitors.

Infant Welfare Clinics.—Eleven infant welfare sessions were held weekly in the City at nine centres. Toddler sessions, for children of 18 months to 5 years, who attended by appointment were held at six centres.

Romsey toddler session is held weekly ; Cherry Hinton, Castle Street and Auckland Road twice monthly, and Newnham and Chesterton once a month or as numbers necessitate them.

The usual activities of weighing babies, giving advice to the mothers, and selling foods were carried on at all the centres. Proprietary brands of dried milk were sold at cost price. Accessory food substances, *e.g.*, Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Virol, Marmite, Calcium, Iron and Vitamin Tablets were also obtainable.

In addition, the centres functioned as depots for the distribution, on behalf of the Food Office, of National Dried Milk for babies under two years of age, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin Capsules and Orange Juice for expectant mothers and children under five.

Students from Homerton College and the Cambridgeshire Technical College came periodically to the Infant Welfare Clinics for observation visits, and a number of foreign visitors came under the auspices of the Ministry of Health. In addition, several Health Visitor students from the College of Nursing came for a fortnight's practical training.

The number of children in attendance at the infant welfare and toddler clinics, and the number of attendances made during the year were as follows :—

Clinic.		Day and Time. Held.		No. of Sessions held in Year.	New Cases.		No. of Attendances.			No. who attended in the year, and who at the end of the year were :			Doctors' Consultations.
					0–1	1–5	0–1	1–2	2–5	0–1	1–2	2–5	
Auckland Road	I.W.C.	Tuesday	p.m.	49	161	8	2147	417	101	141	110	154	581
Auckland Road	Todd.	Friday	p.m.	12	—	5	—	31	154				185
Castle Street	I.W.C.	Tuesday	a.m.	48	46	9	810	272	518	110	86	238	213
Castle Street	I.W.C.	Tuesday	p.m.	47	68	16	1016	340	341				329
Castle Street	Todd.	Wednesday	a.m.	10	—	9	—	12	116				126
Cherry Hinton	Todd.	Thursday	a.m.	21	—	5	—	44	302	127	123	212	343
Cherry Hinton	I.W.C.	Thursday	p.m.	49	137	9	2184	234	52				699
Chesterton	I.W.C.	Thursday	p.m.	49	144	13	1943	528	129	122	104	152	964
Chesterton	Todd.	Friday	p.m.	8	—	6	—	13	119				131
East Barnwell	I.W.C.	Tuesday	p.m.	46	93	4	1107	177	85	76	78	52	356
Newnham	Todd.	Wednesday	a.m.	3	—	—	—	3	40	50	48	75	43
Newnham	I.W.C.	Wednesday	p.m.	48	63	13	859	216	104				452
Norwich Street	I.W.C.	Wednesday	a.m.	48	83	13	1003	189	186	73	62	82	348
Romsey	Todd.	Monday	p.m.	35	—	18	—	161	488	183	168	401	647
Romsey	I.W.C.	Wednesday	p.m.	49	159	14	2208	303	57				824
Romsey	I.W.C.	Thursday	a.m.	49	56	5	1035	177	77				310
Trumpington	I.W.C.	Monday	p.m.	48	40	7	640	202	250	34	35	81	346
				619	1050	154	14952	3319	3119	916	814	1447	6897
			(1952)	(647)	(989)	(154)	(14659)	(7255)		(853)	(2511)		(7533)

Test Feeds.—During the year infant weighing machines were lent out 200 times (**1952**–174) to mothers, to enable them to carry out 24-hour test feeds at home.

Test feeds were undertaken 9 times (**1952**–5) at Infant Welfare Clinics during the year.

HEALTH VISITING AND HOME NURSING.

Work of the Health Visitors.—The full staff is twelve Health Visitor/School Nurses, but owing to illness and difficulty in replacing staff we have, throughout the year, been working with rather less than the equivalent of ten Health Visitor/School Nurses.

During the last quarter of the year three State Registered Nurses were appointed to give some help on an hourly basis at the clinics, so as to leave more time for the Health Visitors to do home visiting.

The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors is shown in the following table. The Health Visitors are also School Nurses, their work as Health Visitors representing 57½% of their time, and as School Nurses 42½%.

First visits to infants	1362	
Subsequent visits to infants	4461	
Visits to children 1–2 years	2128	
Visits to children 2–5 years	3940	
First visits to expectant mothers	144	
Subsequent visits to expectant mothers ...	107	
Visits re care of the aged	357	
Visits to cases of tuberculosis	461	
Visits on behalf of Addenbrooke's Hospital to homes of patients before or after admission	82	
Visits to other cases	555	
*Fruitless visits	2475	
	16072	(1952—19002)

A series of talks on mothercraft were given to senior school girls, and several talks to outside bodies were much appreciated.

Home Nursing.—The staff consists of a Matron and 8 full-time nurses, and the service is operated from 22 Rawlyn Road, where two flats are rented from the Corporation for the use of Matron and two nurses, the remainder of the staff living out. The Trumpington District Nurse continues to live at Whitelock's Yard, Trumpington. The work done throughout the year is summarized as follows :—

The number of cases on the books as 1/1/53 ...		180	
New cases in 1953		1633	
		1813	(**1952**—1538)
No. of Visits paid :	Medical	21126	
	Surgical	7454	
	Infectious Diseases ...	33	
	Tuberculosis	1149	
	Maternal Complications	97	
	*Fruitless Visits	344	
		30203	(**1952**—25955)

*Calls at houses where no one was at home or where, for some other reason, the object of the visit could not be attained.

NURSERIES.

Day Nurseries.—The Public Health Department has two Day Nurseries—Young Street and Sedley (Malta Road).

Young Street Day Nursery is open Monday to Friday from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., and is in the charge of a Matron (S.R.N.) with a Deputy Matron, Nursery Nurse and four helpers. It accommodates 50 children between the ages of 2 and 5 years and, in addition, a few part-time children from 9.00 to 12.00 noon.

Sedley Day Nursery takes 40 children 0–5 years full-time, and 3 part-time. This Nursery is in the charge of a Matron (S.R.N.) with a Deputy Matron, Nursery Nurse and 3 helpers. It is open Monday to Friday from 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer visits the Nurseries periodically and conducts a full medical inspection of each child. During the year the Medical Officer paid 19 visits to the Nurseries, and 462 inspections were carried out.

Both Nurseries are accepted by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health as Training Centres for the training in practical work of a number of students who are taking the Nursery Nurses' Course at the Technical College. As a rule 3 students attend each Nursery.

The attendances during the year were as follows :—

	Capacity.		*Average Attendance.*		*No. on Waiting List.*	*No. of Attendances.*	
	F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.		F.T.	P.T.
Young Street 0—5	50	6	35	1	32	8141	235
Sedley 0—2 ...	14		10		7	2494	
Sedley 2—5 ...	26	3	21	2	12	5000	335
	90	9	66	3	51	15635	570

(F.T.=Full-time. P.T.=Part-time.)

Register of Nurseries and Daily Minders.—There were, at the end of the year, 4 registered private Nurseries, accommodating 71 children in all :—

1.	7 Gresham Road, Cambridge	19 full-time.
2.	Windrush, Babraham Road, Cambridge ...	20 part-time.
3.	27 Ferry Path...	12 part-time.
4.	St. Matthew's Church Hall	20 part-time.

MISCELLANEOUS WELFARE WORK.

Illegitimate Children.—A grant of £150 a year continues to be paid to the Social Worker of the Care of Girls' Society in virtue of her work among mothers of illegitimate children.

Child Life Protection.—The work of supervision of children 0–15 years old, boarded out for gain, is the responsibility of the Children's Committee under the Children Act, but the City Health Visitors continue to inspect and report quarterly to the Children's Officer on those foster-children who are under 5 years of age.

The number of foster-children on the register at the end of 1953 was 20 (**1952**—21), and the number of foster-mothers was 13 (**1952**—17).

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.—Ultra violet light therapy was given twice weekly at both Auckland Road and Romsey Clinics. Most of the children were referred for treatment by City Medical Officers, and a few by private practitioners.

Those children who underwent a full course of treatment appeared to be greatly benefited by it, especially in improved general tone and resistance to infection. The clinics were temporarily stopped during the summer.

The number of children treated, the attendances, and the conditions for which they were recommended, are shown in the following table :—

	Auckland Road.		*Romsey.*		*Total.*	
	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.
Brought forward from previous year ...	12	23	13	13	25	36
New Cases	64	58	48	90	112	148
	76	81	61	103	137	184
Of these :—						
Completed the course ...	46	59	40	79	86	138
Defaulted	9	10	8	11	17	21
Carried forward to next year	21	12	13	13	34	25
	76	81	61	103	137	184
Number of Attendances	1006	818	669	1403	1675	2221

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunization, and Vaccination of Children under Five.—A combined vaccination and immunization session is held on the first Friday of each month, in the morning at Romsey Clinic and in the afternoon at Auckland Road Clinic. In addition, vaccinations and immunizations were carried out at several of the infant welfare sessions.

	Vaccination.	*Diphtheria.*	*Combined Wh. Cough and Diph.*
By General Practitioners	402	286	282
At Auckland Road Clinic	73	135	—
At Romsey Clinic ...	67	115	—
At Infant Welfare Clinics	137	30	—
	679	566	282
(1952)	(620)	(948)	(148)

Child Guidance Clinic.—4 Children were referred to this clinic in 1953 (**1952**—11).

Speech Therapy Clinic.—11 Children were referred to this clinic in 1953 (**1952**—6).

T.B. Dispensary.—12 Patients were referred to this clinic in 1953 (**1952**—21).

Routine Medical Inspections at Nursery Schools.—During the year an Assistant Medical Officer carried out a number of routine medical inspections of children under five attending Nursery Schools. Numbers inspected 395 (**1952**—245).

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Scheme.

The following tables show the treatment provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children during the year:

	Examined.	Needing treatment.	Treated.	Made Dentally Fit.
Expectant and Nursing mothers	125	125	125	125
*Children under five	283	216	216	216

* This does not include children in attendance at nursery classes.

	Extractions.	Anaesthetics.		Fillings.	Scalings or Scaling and gum Treatment.	Silver Nitrate treatment.	Dressings.	Radiographs.	Dentures provided.	
		By Local.	By General.						Complete.	Partial.
Expectant and Nursing mothers	171	159	12	66	10	—	—	1	28	26
Children under five ...	58	58	—	232	—	193	—	—	—	—

In addition, 16 repairs to dentures were carried out for mothers.

The dental department has its own workshop for dentures and its own X-ray apparatus.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Health Education.—Leaflets were distributed and posters exhibited at the Child Welfare Clinics upon various subjects during the year. The Central Council for Health Education provided a "Topic Exchange Service" in the form of a stand with "bas-relief" exhibits, changed every two or three months, and dealing with such subjects as Care of the Teeth and Diphtheria Immunisation.

Members of the medical, sanitary and nursing staff of the department addressed meetings of various organisations in the City, including Ridley Hall, The Institute of Laboratory Technology, Senior Schools, Church Societies, and Women's Clubs. Miss Young, one of our health visitors, was invited to address the Women Public Health Officers' Association at their annual meeting in London.

Persons in need of Care and Attention.—Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, provides for legal action to be taken by the Council in certain circumstances where it appears that persons in need of care and attention should be removed to more suitable premises. No such cases arose during 1953.

Staff Changes.—Mr. J. Lambert, Chief Clerk of the department, retired in August after twenty-nine years' service. Miss F. A. Nicholls retired from the post of school nurse after thirty-four years' service.

Visitors to the Department.—A number of men and women from overseas visited the department during the year. The majority were doctors and nurses concerned with the Public Health, Welfare and School Health Services in their own countries. The visitors came from Indonesia, Australia, Canada, the U.S.A., Switzerland, Germany, and Chile.

Students from Homerton College and the Technical College came, as is usual each year, to study our Maternity and Child Welfare work.

Ambulance Service.—The ambulance service is provided by Cambridgeshire County Council, and the vehicles are stationed at a depot in Newmarket Road. There are 9 ambulances and 3 sitting case cars.

Mass Radiography.—Arrangements were made whereby housewives, and other members of the population who do not go out to work, could have the benefit of a chest X-ray. The public libraries and some chemists' shops acted as advance appointments bureaux so that people could attend at a pre-arranged time and avoid delays. In all, about 5,000 people were X-rayed under this arrangement.